The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8839.—VOL. LIV. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1866. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th July, at Bareilly, India, the wife of Captain Dauntry, 77th Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, 92, Bathurst-street, Mrs. J. C. Molloy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 18th instant, by special license, at 105, Prince-street, by the Rev. John Reid, John, eldest son of Mr. David Forsyth, of Tillicoultry, Scotland, to Helen, second daughter of Mr. James Purves, also of Tillicoultry, Scotland.

DEATHS.

On the 19th instant, at the residence of her parents, Richmond House, Jamison-street, Eliza Mary, infant daughter of Henry P. and Celia T. Poulsen, aged 4 weeks.

On the 19th instant, at her residence, Prince-street, Elizabeth the beloved wife of Mark Stephenson, after a long and painful illness, aged 51.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
ELLORA,
1573 tons, 300-horse power,
N. J. Skottowe, commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on MONDAY, the 24th September, 1866, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 21st, and specie and parcels until noon of the 22nd.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 24th August, 1866.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited).
ENGLAND via PANAMA,
KAIKOURA,
1500 tons, 400-horse power,
H. S. Machin, commander,
for PANAMA, via WELLINGTON, N. Z.,
on MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st, at 3 p.m.
Passengers can proceed by this route to all parts of America, California, Valparaiso, the West Indies, &c.
Also via France, to all parts of the Continent.

GOLD AND SPECIE.
Freight delivered at the Bank of England.
Twenty shillings per cent.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.
Grafton Wharf, September 3rd.

NEW ZEALAND GOLD FIELDS.—STEAM to HOKITIKA and GREY direct.—The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN Royal Mail Steamship
CLAUD HAMILTON,
Gordon Ponsonby, commander,
will leave for HOKITIKA and GREY, taking passengers and cargo for all New Zealand Ports,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER, at noon.
For passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

FOR PANAMA direct.—The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S steamship
PRINCE ALFRED,
J. Gardyne, commander,
will leave for PANAMA direct, under sail,
on or about SEPTEMBER 29th.
For passage only apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP
LADY YOUNG,
W. A. Curphey, commander,
will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 22nd instant, at 5 o'clock p.m. for
BRISBANE and IPSWICH,
and thence, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT, to
MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.
For particulars of freight or passage apply to
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
To MELBOURNE.—RANGATIRA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 4.30.
There will be no steamer to Melbourne on Saturday.
To ADELAIDE via MELBOURNE, en route to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—RANGATIRA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 4.30.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11; and COONANBARA, SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COONANBARA, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per COONANBARA on SATURDAY NIGHT.
To BRISBANE.—FLORENCE IRVING, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5; and TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, WEDNESDAY, 3rd October, at 5 p.m.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—JAMES PATERSON, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To CLEVELAND BAY via GLADSTONE and PORT DENISON.—BOOMERANG, WEDNESDAY, 3rd October, at 5 p.m.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 2nd October.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 6th October inclusive
From SYDNEY to MORPETH.
MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 11 p.m.
Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST, on FRIDAYS; PATERSON Township on SATURDAYS.
Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.
From MORPETH to SYDNEY.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. and R. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamship BALLINA, for the RICHMOND RIVER direct, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 5 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
No cargo received after 4 p.m.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—S. S. TASMANIA,
John Clinch, commander,
will leave Grafton Wharf on or about WEDNESDAY, 26th instant.
Saloon £8
Return ticket, available 4 months 13
Steerage 4
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents, 100, New Pitt-street.

FOR MANNING RIVER, first fair wind. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR KEMPSEY and WARNETON, Macleay River.—Schooner TERRARA, Market Wharf.

MACLEAY RIVER.—Schooner FRED S. WHITE. Freight or passage, apply on board, Commercial Wf.

AMITY, for Manning River, This Day. For freight or passage apply on board, RODDAM'S Wharf.

FOR BOORAL WHARF, PORT STEPHENS.—The schooner MYALL, TO-DAY. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER.—The OCTOROON, sails To-morrow. Apply Roddam and Blair's Wharf

RICHMOND RIVER, PELICAN TREE, and LISMORE.—Schooner WALLABY receives cargo on FRIDAY next. Freight payable on shipment. Baltic Wharf.

FOR THE M'KAY RIVER.—New first-class schooner ABORIGINE, carrying 200 tons on eight feet water. Will proceed at once should sufficient inducement offer. Apply JAMES COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—☞ The clipper schooner MARIPOSA, P. J. Hurley, commander, is now fast loading, and will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

URANIA for MELBOURNE.—☞ Sails TO-MORROW. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments, at the Commercial Wharf.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FREIGHT.—Wanted, VESSELS, to convey Timber from Richmond River Heads to Sydney.
M. M. CAMPBELL, 6, Macquarie-place.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.—The swift and commodious steamers
BLACK SWAN, EMU, or PELICAN,
from Patent Slip Wharf, Erskine-street, DAILY.
To COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and GLADESVILLE (nearest wharf to the Asylum), 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, 5, 5.45 p.m.
To RYDE, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, and 5 p.m.
To PARRAMATTA, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.
From RYDE, at 7.40, 8.40, 11.40; 1.40, 3.40, and 4.25
From GLADESVILLE, at 8, 9, 12; 2, 4, 4.45, and 6.40
From HUNTER'S HILL, at a quarter-past these hours.
FARES at HALF the RAILWAY RATES.
Patent Slip Wharf, Erskine-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, THIS DAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, THIS DAY, at noon.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, on MONDAY, at 7 a.m.
MORUYA.—Comerang, on MONDAY, at 7 a.m.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

HUNTER'S HILL, COCKATOO, and TARBAN CREEK, nearest wharf to the ASYLUM and GLADESVILLE.—STEAMERS DAILY, from Parramatta River Steam Company's Wharf,
End of King-street, 7, 8.50, 10.30, 12.30, 4 20, 6.
Leave Tarban for Sydney, 8, 9.45, 11.15, 1.50, 5, 6.30.
Leave Hunter's Hill, 8.10, 9.50, 11.30, 2, 5.10, 7.
Fares at the lowest reduced rates.

ONLY VESSEL for HOKITIKA.—The favourite clipper schooner LIZZIE COLESON, John Dunn, master, will clear at the Customs and sail THIS DAY, at noon.
For freight only apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 96, New Pitt-street.

FOR APIA, SAMOA.—The A 1 ship ANNIE ARCHBELL, 786 tons register, John Blacklock, commander, will sail immediately on discharge of inward cargo.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Walker's Wharf, to Captain BLACKLOCK; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—☞ The A1 clipper barque ATREVIDA, 750 tons burthen, W. Bissett, commander, will be dispatched in a few days. Has good accommodation for both cabin and steerage passengers, for which immediate application is necessary, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for HONGKONG.—The fine A1 ship CANAAN, 1000 tons, Wilson, commander, being under engagement will be dispatched on 27th instant. This ship has splendid accommodation for Chinese passengers.
For light freight or passage apply to Messrs. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD; or MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship NINEVEH, 1174 tons register, Thomas Barnet, commander, is now receiving cargo at Flood's Blackwall Stores, and will have immediate dispatch. Has room for a few intermediate passengers.
Apply to Captain BARNET, on board; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The clipper ship BEN LOMOND, 986 tons, W. Cargill, commander, having a great portion of dead weight engaged, will be dispatched hence in October. Has comfortable saloon accommodation. Wool and other cargo received at Flood's Blackwall Stores.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP TOFTCOMBS, from London.—Consignees will please pass ENTRIES at once for Campbell's Wharf, and take notice that any goods impeding the ship's discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for damage to, or loss of, cargo after the same is landed. Bills of Lading must be produced, and freight paid, at the office of the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.
SAUNDERS and CO., Agents, Lyon's buildings.

SHIP LIBERATOR, from London.—Consignees by the above vessel will please pass ENTRIES for Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge of the ship will be entered and stored at the consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for goods after they are landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained at the office of the undersigned.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

SHIP LIBERATOR, from London.—Captain VOLLAR, of the above ship, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR SALE, S. S. HAVILAH, 400 tons burthen, 55 horse-power.
Engines and boilers in first-rate order.
Draught when loaded, 11 feet.
Speed, 8 knots.
Has great carrying capacity.
Inventory may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a small KETCH. Apply at RODDAM and BLAIR'S Wharf, Lime-street.

FOR CHARTER.—The Hanoverian brig LUCHOW, 232 tons capacity, is open for Charter. Apply WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO.

CHARTER.—☞ Wanted, a VESSEL, 250 to 300 tons burthen, to load at Newcastle for MANUKAU, New Zealand. Rate 26s. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

WANTED, to Charter VESSELS for Adelaide or Wallaroo; highest freights given. GEORGE HEWISON, Shipping Agent, Newcastle.

WANTED, to PURCHASE or CHARTER a VESSEL, of 350 to 400 tons burden, for a New Zealand port; North American build preferred. Apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., Barrack-street.

TO CAPTAINS and Owners of Vessels.—The steamers VESTA and HERALD, having undergone a thorough overhaul, are now open for towing on reasonable terms. N.B.—For picnics and harbour excursions. Office—Lane and Co.'s, Ship Chandlers, 170, Lower George-street.
G. H. HALL.

THE Steamer CULLODEN, having undergone a thorough repair, is now OPEN for ENGAGEMENT for Picnic Parties and Towing.
BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

MILSON'S POINT FERRY CO.—The steamer TRANSIT will be laid up for the usual half-yearly Government inspection and repairs on MONDAY, the 24th instant, and two following days. The Proprietors at the same time beg to intimate that in consequence of the limited amount of support afforded to the boat, owing as they believe to the almost impassable state of the road leading to the Ferry, they are reluctantly compelled to seek other employment for this boat, which in future will only be partially employed on the Ferry.

FOR SALE, a 25-feet WHALEBOAT. HAYES, Balmain.

FOR SALE, passage to New Zealand, per Claud Hamilton, this day. PRESCOTT, Hunter River Inn, Sussex-street.

£30 WILL BE GIVEN to any person providing a PASSAGE to LONDON for a Man and Wife; the man willing to work on board. Apply at 709, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

MARINE INSURANCES effected on Hulls and Merchandise generally, including Hokitika and the Grey River.
Fire Insurances on buildings and goods executed with dispatch.
JAMES ANDERSON, Insurance Agent, 325, George-st.

NEW SOUTH WALES CO-OPERATIVE COAL MINING COMPANY.—☞ The undersigned are prepared to effect SALES of this Company's Coal by cargo, either at pit or in Sydney; also, Coke of well-known superior quality, at lowest rates.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that BRANCHES of this Bank are now OPENED for the transaction of all usual banking business, at
Berrima
Bombala
Inverell, New England
Kempsey, Macleay River
Mudgee
Shoalhaven
Gunnedah, Namoi River
Narrabri, ditto.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 25th July, 1866.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.—No application received after 30th Sept. GYULAY, Secretary.

NEWTOWN CEMETERY.—Persons having Vaults or unoccupied plots of Land in the Cemetery, are informed that a PETITION about to be presented to the Legislative Council, against the closing of the same, now lies at the Office of the Company, 309, George-street, signatures to which will be received daily between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF THIS should meet the eye of WADDINGTON STOCKWELL, who left Huddersfield, Yorkshire, about 1852, he will hear something to his advantage from home, by calling upon Mr. CHARLES WARDEN, Rosemary Cottage, Broughton-street, Glebe; or, if dead, any person giving satisfactory proof of the same will be suitably acknowledged.

IF THIS should meet the eye of JAMES CLEARY, of Melbourne, Victoria, his friend CATHERINE MAHER, would be glad to hear from him by letter. Address HERALD Office, Sydney.

MISS ELIZA CORDELIA TIGHE, formerly governess in Lord Say and Sele's family, Warwickshire, England. She is requested to send her address to Mrs. RICHARD GAWSLING, 14, York-terrace, Regent's Park. If married, her name will be thankfully received.

TJEBBE JOHANNES HILLEBRANDT, a native of Holland, going by the name of WILLIAM HILLEBRANDT, who arrived in Australia by the Dutch ship Aldebaran, Captain Mayboom, and when last heard of, in 1860, was living at the corner of Sussex and Goulburn streets, or any one able to give information of his present residence, is requested to call at, or communicate with, the VICE-CONSULATE of the NETHERLANDS, 9, Wynyard-street, where important news is awaiting him from Holland.

SAMUEL EVANS, formerly of Wangaretta, is particularly requested to write to the undersigned. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received. MARIA FRYER, Cobbity, near Camden.

P. J. of Sunderland will oblige by writing to his Brother HENRY, 541, George-street, Sydney.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF EAST SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a Public MEETING of the Electors of the above-named Electoral District will be held on FRIDAY, September the 21st instant, at noon, in Hyde Park, for the Nomination and Election of a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for the Electoral District of East Sydney, in the place of John Caldwell, Esq., resigned.
In the event of this Election being contested the Polling will take place on MONDAY, September 24th instant, at places to be named hereafter.
RICHARD HILL,
Returning-Officer East Sydney.
Sydney, September, 1866.

STEWART FOR EAST SYDNEY.—The committee are respectfully requested to meet at Mr. WILLIAMS'S, Metropolitan Hotel, King-street, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at half-past 7, to arrange for the nomination to-morrow.
JOHN DAVIES, Hon. Sec.

PITT-STREET YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—A LECTURE on "Optics," illustrated by diagrams and experiments, with the magnesium light, will be delivered THIS (Thursday) EVENING, in the Congregational Schoolroom, Pitt-street, by E. H. O'NEILL, Esq., commencing at 8 o'clock.
The Rev. John Graham will preside.
Admission free.
ANDREW FAIRFAX, Hon. Sec.

SYDNEY SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—A LECTURE will be delivered in the School-room, opposite Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY EVENING, 25th September, by the Rev. P. P. AGNEW. Subject: "Labour and victory, or a call to the young men and women of the present hour."
Tickets, 1s. each, to be obtained of Messrs. Reading and Wellbank, George-street; or of Mr. Palmer, toy warehouse, Brickfield-hill, or of either of the teachers.
Chair will be taken at half-past 7.
N.B.—The proceeds of the Lecture will be set apart for the erection of a school-room for the Union.
E. RAMSAY, Hon. Secretary.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—All Journeymen Brickmakers are informed that a General MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, in the large room adjoining Anderson's Terminus Hotel, near the Railway Bridge, Newtown, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m., to take into consideration business of importance to be laid before them by the provisional committee.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET CLUB.—The Annual General MEETING of the members of the above club will be held at Kelly's, Royal Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 20th instant, at 8 o'clock sharp. Business: Election of office-bearers, &c., for the ensuing season.
W. HENDERSON, Hon. Sec. A.C.C.

MILITARY AND CIVIL CRICKET CLUB.—MATCH on SATURDAY next, 22nd instant. Eleven v. Eighteen, chosen on the ground, 1.45 p.m.

SHOT PRACTICE will take place from the 42-pounder Battery at Fort Macquarie, by a portion of the Naval Brigade, at 3 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant. It is requested that the range to the southward of Fort Denison may be kept clear for this purpose.
FRANCIS HIXSON, Captain Commanding.

SOUTH SYDNEY AND ST. GEORGE'S COMPANIES.—Competitors for the Rifle Association Matches, 1st and 2nd class, must send their entrance fees to me by 2 on SATURDAY next. Muster: Cleveland Paddock, FRIDAY, 6.45 sharp, for Adjutant's Parade.
JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

ST. LEONARDS' VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—A Complimentary BALL to Captain Garrett will take place at the St. Leonards' School of Arts, on THURSDAY, 4th October. Applications for tickets will be received by any member of the committee.
WILLIAM O'DWYER, Hon. Sec.

MUNICIPALITY of BALMAIN.—Notice is hereby given that PLAN and SECTIONS, showing the proposed permanent levels of Wharf Road, North Ward, may be seen at the Office of the Surveyor, Council Chambers, Darling-street, until MONDAY, the 1st October next.
By order of the Council,
J. M'DONALD, Surveyor.
September 18th.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY AND LITERARY INSTITUTION, Bent-street.
The library contains upwards of 16,000 volumes of valuable and standard works, to which additions of the latest publications are made by each overland mail.
The Reading-room is amply and regularly supplied with all the leading British and colonial newspapers, magazines, and reviews.
The Library is open daily, from 9 a.m. till dusk; the Reading-room from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Per annum.
For the use of the library and reading-room .. £1 1 0
For two sets of books, or one set of books and a magazine, with use of reading room, 15s. three months, £1 5s. six months 2 2 0
£5 proprietary shares, with annual subscription of £1, conferring on the holder all the rights and privileges of the institution, can be procured on application to any of the Committee, or to Mr. HAWLEY, at the Library.
WILLIAM FORDE, Secretary.

No. 66-89. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 18th September, 1866.
CONSTRUCTION of Three DAMS between Lachlan and Botany.—Extension of Time.—Notice is hereby given that the time for the reception of TENDERS for the above work has been extended to 3 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, which will be taken into consideration with the unopened tenders received on Monday last.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

COALS.—TENDERS will be received until the 31st October, 1866, for the supply of 9000 tons of COAL to the English and Australian Copper Company, Limited, at their Wharf, at Port Adelaide.
Neither the lowest nor any tender necessarily accepted.
For particulars apply to Messrs. HAYWARD and CO., Melbourne; to Messrs. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Sydney; or at the Port Adelaide Copper Works.
JAMES HAMILTON, Manager.
Port Adelaide, 11th June, 1866.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN W. TARRING, of George-street, Sydney, Toy and Fancy Goods Warehouseman.
Offers, in writing, will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of the unexpired portion of the lease of the premises, 350, George-street, with or without the fixtures.
The lease expires on the 31st December, 1870, and the rent is £350 a-year.
The premises consist of a large Shop, with five apartments used as a private residence; and also, four rooms and a cellar to let off to tenants, yielding £236 a-year.
The lease can be seen, and terms known, on application to Messrs. KEEP and PARSONS, 393, George-street, Creditors in the estate.

THE HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL AND PARAFFINE COMPANY (Limited).—This Company is now in a position to supply Illuminating Kerosene Oil, both at their Stores in Sydney, and at their Works at Little Hartley.
Any persons requiring oil are requested to apply, either personally or by letter, to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, Spring-street, or at the Works, at Little Hartley, addressed to the Manager, when their orders will be promptly attended to.

BILLIARDS.—CAFE DE PARIS, King-street East. STEPHEN M'KENNA begs to invite the admirers of the noble game of billiards to an inspection of his new Billiard Room, now open as above, where will be found one of the best tables in Sydney, with all the modern appliances, and every attention paid to the comfort of visitors.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
No. 1652. A. D. 1866.
Between JOSEPH WARD and ROBERT BARCLAY WALLACE, trading together in co-Partnership under the name, style, and firm of JOSEPH WARD and COMPANY, plaintiffs; and PETER OLDHAM, defendant.
WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Court at the suit of the abovenamed plaintiffs (Joseph Ward and Robert Barclay Wallace), against the abovenamed defendant (Peter Oldham), to recover a debt of two hundred and twelve pounds sixteen shillings, due from the abovenamed defendant, Peter Oldham, to the abovenamed plaintiffs, Joseph Ward and Robert Barclay Wallace, for money payable by the abovenamed defendant, Peter Oldham, to the abovenamed plaintiffs, Joseph Ward and Robert Barclay Wallace, for money lent and advanced by the abovenamed plaintiffs, Joseph Ward and Robert Barclay Wallace, to the abovenamed defendant, Peter Oldham, at his request; and for money paid by the abovenamed plaintiffs, Joseph Ward and Robert Barclay Wallace, for the abovenamed defendant, Peter Oldham, at his request, and for the work, journeys, and attendances of the abovenamed plaintiffs, Joseph Ward and Robert Barclay Wallace, as the agents of and for the abovenamed defendant, Peter Oldham, and otherwise and upon his retainer, and for commission and reward payable to the abovenamed plaintiffs, Joseph Ward and Robert Barclay Wallace, in respect thereof, and for money found to be due from the abovenamed defendant Peter Oldham, to the abovenamed plaintiffs, Joseph Ward and Robert Barclay Wallace, on accounts stated between them. And it being alleged that the abovenamed defendant, Peter Oldham, does not reside within this colony or its dependencies, a writ of foreign attachment has been issued, returnable on the second day of October next, wherein JACOB LEVI MONTEFIORE and SAMUEL A. JOSEPH, of Sydney, are garnishees. Notice is hereby given thereof, and that if at any time before final judgment in this action the abovenamed defendant, Peter Oldham, or any person on his behalf, will give the security and notice, and file the appearance and plea required by the Act intituled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws Relating to Actions against Persons Absent from the Colony and against Persons sued as Joint Contractors," 4th Victoria, number 6, the said attachment may be dissolved.
Dated this seventeenth day of September, A.D., 1866.
RICHARD JOHNSON, Attorney for the plaintiffs, 311, George-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—TICKLEMAN STATION, Warrego.—To Messrs. T. and A. CADELL, Auctioneers, Maitland.—My attention having been directed to your advertisement in Saturday's HERALD, offering the above property for sale "at risk of former purchaser," I hereby give NOTICE that my client purchased those stations and fifteen hundred head of cattle, under contract of 8th November, 1865, and then made a large cash payment on account of said purchase. The vendors having failed to carry out such contract, I have instituted proceedings at law against them, and such action is now pending.
WILLIAM HELLYER, Solicitor for Purchaser, 123, King-street.
Sydney, 19th September, 1866

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF M. DE BARR, of Goulburn.—All CLAIMS to be sent in before the 25th instant, in order to enable the trustees to declare a Dividend. 110, Pitt-street.
G. R. ELLIOTT, E. T. PENFOLD, } Trustees.

THIS IS to give Notice, that, if Mrs. ELIZA BOLTON does not release her BOXES and other articles within three days from this notice, they will be sold to defray expenses.
MARY JANE FLETCHER, 29, Barker-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—I will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by any person or persons on or after this date, without my written authority. R. H. EMERSON, King and Stanley sts. Sydney, September 12.

NOTICE.—Mr. F. REYLING is no longer authorised to collect accounts for the New South Wales Ice Company.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Mrs. —— begs to inform Mrs. M. P. that there is a National School in Fort-street, where LADIES (?) requiring it can improve their grammar and spelling, and employ their time much more to their advantage than in scribbling ridiculous answers to letters that require none.

LOST, a White Poodle DOG. Finder rewarded at 115, Lankelly-terrace, Macleay-street.

LOST, a Kangaroo DOG; name on collar. The finder will be rewarded. Crown Inn, Chippendale.

LOST Bunch of KEYS (six). Finder rewarded by applying to PIERCE, William-street.

LOST, from Alma-street, off Newtown Road, a White Poodle DOG, short curly hair, little brown at the ears, cropped nose, and fat, answers to the name of "Charley." Leaving it at the Newtown Toll-bar the finder will be handsomely rewarded.

LOST, Tuesday Morning, on Grafton Wharf, Black and White Bull SLUT (thoroughbred). Reward paid to any person bringing her, or stating where to be found, 13, Harrington-street. The person holding her after this notice will be prosecuted.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, Launceston, Tasmania.—Head Master, Rev. W. A. BROOKE, Trinity College, Cambridge.
Wanted, an ASSISTANT MASTER, to teach Mathematics only. Present salary offered, £200 per annum, to be increased proportionably as the school members increase.
For further particulars apply to the Head Master.
All applications for the vacant mastership must be accompanied by satisfactory references and recommendations.

EDUCATION.—For transfer, a small and select Ladies' SCHOOL, in the suburbs of Sydney. A small premium only required. An excellent opening for a widow lady, or two sisters. For particulars apply to GOUVERNANTE, HERALD Office.

MR. KEAN'S Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day SCHOOL, 2, Bishopthorpe-terrace, Glebe Road. The quarter will commence MONDAY, September 24th.
Vacancies for Boarders and Day Pupils.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEWCASTLE.—Head Master, Rev. H. S. MILLARD, M.A.
The next Quarter will commence on THURSDAY, October 4. There will be vacancies for boarders. For particulars of terms, &c., apply to Rev. H. S. MILLARD.

A CARD.—T. S. CARTER, Watch Maker, &c., No. 9, Hunter-street.

ACKNOWLEDGED to be the best House for a good Dinner, Supper, or Bed. Kent Larder, 164, Pitt-st.

A FASHIONABLE Beautiful Handwriting guaranteed to ladies in a few lessons. Mrs. NORRIS, 124, Liverpool-street.

BILLS OF SALE, Insolvent Schedules, Agreements, &c. Mr. DELOHERY, 7, Park-street.

COFFEE roasted and ground, Pepper and Spices ground and dressed, at REDGATE'S Mills, Woolloomooloo.

DEBTS COLLECTED at 2½ per cent.; security to any amount. Address B. C. D., General Post Office.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon, Oculist, and Aurist. At home from 9 to 12, and 3 to 4. 229, Macquarie-st.

FUTURE PROSPECTS, advice in regard to, 1s. C. EDWARDS, Phrenologist, 204, Pitt-st., op. Theatre.

F. CUNNINGHAME, Steam Printer, Account Book Maker, Paper Ruler, &c., 184, PITT-STREET.

FOR HIRE, Carriages, Buggies, Saddle Horses, &c. G. KISS, Bourke-st., corner Elizabeth and King sts.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

G. LORKING, Wholesale Clothing Manufactory and General Outfitting Warehouse, 303, George-street.

G. C. COOKE,
Artist in Hair,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
231, Pitt-street.
Just received per R. M. S. Madras, a beautiful assortment of every description of Watches, Jewellery, and Jet goods, selected personally by Mr. Cooke.
All the latest designs in hair-work.
An early inspection invited.

REMOVAL.—G. S. LEATHES, Wine and Spirit Merchant, to 13, Jamison-street.

REMOVED.—B. MOUNTCASTLE informs his friends and the public that he has removed to those more desirable premises, 352, George-street, directly opposite his old establishment.

STAMMERING CURED.—Mr. C. OLIVER has arrived from England, will see patients at No. 30, Jamison-street, between 10 and 1, and from 2 till 5 o'clock.

TOOTHACHE Cured without extraction—no cure no pay—by J. USHER, Medical Galvanist, 214, Palmer-st.

THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentist, Pitt-street North, opp. Toogood's.

W. HOWES, Tailor. Best materials and fit, lowest charges. Nearly opposite School of Arts, Pitt-st.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., General Carriers 475, George-st. Branch offices, Penrith and Picton.

WASHING and IRONING at One Shilling per Dozen, by Mrs. Crosby, York-street.

£500 AND £1000 to LEND on approved security. W. THURLOW, 168, King-street.

FIFTY BERGALIA REEFS, new shares, for SALE. Apply Quicksilver, HERALD Office.

SECURITIES in Bank, Steam, Insurance, and Mining SHARES; also in Treasury Bills, New South Wales Government and other Debentures, yielding from 5½ to 10 per cent. per annum and upwards, upon the money invested, for SALE, by BARTON and MELHADO, 165, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, 166, Pitt-street.—MONEY advanced on personal security, bills discounted; advances made on deeds, bonded warrants, merchandise, &c. Debts purchased in insolvent estates, mortgages effected, and all financial operations conducted. A. T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS.—Just published, the September Number, which contains the following ENGRAVINGS:—
Racehorse BYLONG
Rushcutter's Bay
"Coo-ee-ee," from a drawing by Mr. George Lacy
Honolulu
South Brisbane
Sunbury, Jackson's Creek
New Bridge across the Nepean, at Penrith
Escape Cliffs
New Mail Route:
Jesuit's College, Panama
Panama Railway
His Excellency Sir GEORGE BOWEN, G.C.M.G.
"BROKEN CLOUDS" (continued).
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Pitt-street.
GORDON and GOTCH, 281, George-street.

BELL'S LIFE OFFICE.
PORTRAIT OF "THE BARB," WINNER OF THE DERBY, 1866.
(In form for framing.)
A FEW COPIES only left. On cardboard, 1s.; by post, 1s. 1d. On paper, 6d.; by post, 7d.

NEW MAP OF NEW ZEALAND, just published, on rollers, for office or library. READING and WELLBANK, George-street.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, 3 for 5s. A correct portrait guaranteed at Schroder's, 645, George-st., Haymarket.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Two, 5s; four, 7s 6d; six, 10s; twelve, 15s. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

432, GEORGE-STREET.—CARTES DE VISITE 2 for 5s, 4 for 7s 6d, 6 for 10s. J. YATES.

PIANOFORTES.
Just opened,
Ex Rifleman, and Annie Archbell,
by all the CELEBRATED MAKERS,
in every design, at the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, in every variety.
New and Popular MUSIC, ONE-THIRD LESS than PUBLISHED PRICES.
J. H. ANDERSON and SON, 360, George-street.

BILLIARD TABLE, for SALE, with Balls and Cues complete, made to order by Messrs. Hopkins and Stevens. BRADLEY and NEWTON, Auctioneers, 239, George-street.

EARTHENWARE, in crates and hogsheads, on SALE by the undersigned. BRADLEY and NEWTON, Auctioneers, 239, George-street.

PIANOFORTES, by Collard and Collard, John Broadwood, Erard, and other celebrated makers. On SALE by the undersigned, BRADLEY and NEWTON, Auctioneers, 239, George-street.

BAZAAR, the only one is LEMAIRE'S London and Bazaar, George-street, opposite the Markets.

WORK BOXES, Writing Desks, Ladies' Bags, Companions, Dressing Cases, &c., at LEMAIRE'S.

SPONGES, Tricopherous, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, at the London and Paris Bazaar, opposite Markets.

PAIR of GLOBES for SALE, cheap, celestrial and terrestrial. PIERCE, Agent, William-street.

JAMES PEMELL has for SALE, silk-dressed Fine FLOUR, from superior wheat; good Seconds, Maize, Flour, Bran, &c. Flour Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

MAIZE FLOUR, clean, sweet, and fresh ground, PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

FINE FLOUR, 16s; seconds, 13s; maize flour 10s. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

FLOUR.—Magary's superfine ex Wonga, Nile, and Lass of Gawler. J. HENRIQUES and CO.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Hart's superfine Household and Seconds. BEILBY and SCOTT.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.—Golden Gate Brand, prime quality, in 50-lb. bags. BEILBY and SCOTT.

COLONIAL BACON.—For SALE, by the undersigned, a small shipment of Solomon, Vindin, and Co.'s favourite brand. BEILBY and SCOTT.

PRIME MESS BEEF, from the Clarence, in 1, 2, and 3 cwt. casks. J. J. WRIGHT and CO., 54, Clarence-street.

PRIME MESS PORK and Spice Beef, in barrels. J. J. WRIGHT and CO., 54, Clarence-street.

LUCERNE SEED.—Prime new, now landing, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

WHEAT.—Californian and Chilian, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

FLOUR.—Adelaide, Californian, Chilian, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

FLOUR.—2000 Barrels superfine French, now landing. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, Sheets, Nails, and Rods, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

COLZA OIL, Linseed Oil (Blundell and Spence's), for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

STOCKHOLM TAR, Red Lead, Bright Varnish, Felt, Ash Oars, &c., &c. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

WINDOW GLASS, Paints and Colours, Red Lead, Colza and Linseed Oils. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

DUNPHY'S STOUT, ex late arrivals. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Hunter-street.

XXX LONDON STOUT, Bass's Ale, 8s. dozen, quarts. 316, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-st.

FAMILIES supplied with all kinds of Wines, Spirits, Beers, Teas, Groceries, and every description of Oilmen's Stores of the best quality, and at the lowest price. S. BENNETT and CO., 482, George-street, opp. Markets.

BISCUITS.—Very superior Captains', Abernethys, Wines, Picnics, Luncheon, and Garibaldis, on SALE, at reduced prices, at W. PRITCHARD'S, Steam Mills and Bakery, King-street, and Branch Shops.

YENGARIE TONGUES.—Smoked Tongues, cured at Messrs. TOOTH and CRAN'S Establishment, Queensland, on hand at the Argyle Stores.

HONEY, in lots to suit buyers, from 3d per lb. by the cask. J. SIMMONDS, 114, Sussex-street.

HONEY, a small lot of thick white. J. SIMMONDS, 114, Sussex-street, near King-street.

HONEY for SALE, old and virgin. W. M'KINNON, Produce Agent, 135, Sussex-street.

ACKNOWLEDGED the finest Food in the World.—Kingsford's Oswego Prepared CORN.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, the finest food in the world for infants and invalids.
This most delicious of all preparations for puddings, pies, blanc mange, custards, &c., is composed of the finest parts of Indian corn, has not undergone any fermenting process, and is guaranteed perfectly pure.
Be careful to ask for "Kingsford's," or some imitation will be substituted.
Sold in 1-lb. and ½-lb. packets by every grocer and storekeeper in the colony.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.—The cheapest house in Sydney for Groceries is Haymarket House, 617, George-street.

FAMILIES requiring first-class Groceries should call at R. S. TIGHE'S, 617, George-street.

COUNTRY SETTLERS before proceeding elsewhere to purchase, would find it to their advantage to call at Haymarket House.

HOUSEKEEPERS studying economy should purchase their Groceries at R. S. TIGHE'S, 617, George-st.

R. S. TIGHE is selling fine and white Sugar cheaper than any other house in Sydney.

WHY PAY MORE for the very best Tea, black or mixed, than 2s 6d?

R. S. TIGHE, Haymarket House, 617, George-street.—New Currants, 5d per lb.; strong, useful Tea, 1s 6d; Sperm Candles, 1s per packet; fine Flour at mill prices, &c.

FOR SALE.—Grimwade's Patent MILK
Tennant's Pale ale, new shipment
Blood's XXX PORTER, quarts and pints.
TIDSWELL, WILSON, and CO., 80, Clarence-st.

CARTRIDGES, regulation for Enfield rifles, compressed bullets, 3s 6d per hundred.
D. SCOTT, Waverley.

LING FISH and PICKLED SALMON for SALE. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

BLACK OIL FOR SALE. JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.

FOR SALE, Millet Brooms; also, Colonial Tobacco, cheap. J. HEALEY, 116, Sussex-street.

PRAIRIE GRASS, PRAIRIE GRASS.—SEED of this excellent Grass 1s per lb., suitable for hay, and is relished by all kinds of stock. Gishurst Compound, a certain cure for blight on orange trees, American blight, aphis, &c. Bell glasses all sizes, suitable for aquariums.
LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

SEED POTATOES, Sorghum, Barley, Lucerne Seed, Clovers, Rye Grass, Prairie Grass, Couch and English Grasses; Garden Seeds of all kinds. HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-street, down gateway, near Theatre.

SEED OATS.—Seed Oats on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-street, down gateway.

BONEDUST for SALE, at the following rates:—
No. 1, £6 per ton } Without bags.
No. 2, £5 ditto }
Pyrmont Bone and Saw Mills—offices, 32, Hunter-street. 15th March.

PHOSPHO-GUANO.—(Anglo-Australian Guano Company, Limited.)—This has now been thoroughly tested, and proved invaluable for wheat, hay, maize, potatoes, and all kinds of dairy produce. Supplied at the Sydney Depot, at £8 a ton, bags included, or sample bags may be had at 8s each. R. NOTT, 477, George-street.

MALDON ISLAND GUANO.—The most suitable Manure for Maize and Root Crops.—A pure guano (phosphate of lime), free from sand, price £7 per ton. Copies of analysis and all information may be obtained at the stores, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street; or of
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME MANURES manufactured from picked bones.
Pure Superphosphate, for orange and other fruit trees and all root crops.
Nitrogenised Superphosphate, for barley, wheat, oats, and all top dressings.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110 and 112, Pitt-street.

FIRE BRICKS, Oven Tiles, Fire Tiles, &c. BRADFORD and CO., Balmain; Depot, 477, George-st.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

SHINGLES—best Lake Macquarie and Hawke's Bay. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

SHIP'S AWNING, second-hand, 30 x 40, price 60s, cash. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

COAL, Wood, Charcoal, Breese, and Coke, as usual. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

SHINGLES—several lots for SALE, very cheap, to close accounts, from 12s 6d per 1000.
P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

POSTS and RAILS, Palings, Slabs, and Laths. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

600,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood Shingles, Cedar. W. Jolly and Co., Bathurst-st.

300,000 FEET Baltic, Oregon, Clear Pine. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK Girders, Dray Shafts, Spokes, Felloes, Posts, Rails, and Palings. W. JOLLY and CO.

SADDLERY and Harness, new and second-hand, cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S, op. School of Arts, Pitt-st.

HORSES and BUGGIES for SALE or Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opp. School of Arts, Pitt-street.

STALLIONS for SALE (by order of the Executors of the late David Johnston, Esq., George's Hall), that magnificent imported Yorkshire Coaching Horse, PROVIDENCE, whose stock are unsurpassed in the colony; also, a very superior heavy Clydesdale HORSE, 5 years old. The above horses are for positive sale, in consequence of the death of Mr. Johnston. On view at GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-street.

£24 FOR a superior American built Buggy, cost £50. GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

£30 FOR a light Express Waggon and Harness. GIBSON'S Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

£70 FOR a powerful Pair Carriage Horses, 16 hands, 5 years old. GIBSON'S Repository.

DOUBLE Buggy Harness, £8 a set; new Light Dray and Harness, only £8. GIBSON'S, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Buggies, American Waggons, Sociables, and Springcarts. O'Brien and Kerridge, Pitt-street.

MILCH GOAT for SALE, cheap. Apply No. 12, Glebe-street, Glebe.

NEGRETTI RAMS (imported) for SALE. BUCHAN THOMSON, Bligh-street.

STORE CATTLE, Clarence River.—For SALE, 1000 BULLOCKS, 2 to 7 years old.
1000 COWS, 2 to 7 years old.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

RAMS FOR SALE, at Collaroy, yearlings and 2 years old, price £2 10s. to £5. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect before the 10th October, after which date they will be shorn.
ROWLAND J. TRAILL.
Collaroy, August.

1000 VERY superior BULLOCKS, on the Clarence
500 ditto ditto, M'Intyre
Several mixed herds, near the border.
P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE—
STORE CATTLE,
1500 head, mixed sexes, deliverable at Glen Innes
1500 ditto, ditto, ditto New England
1500 ditto, ditto, ditto Balonne River
1000 ditto, ditto, ditto Barwon River
4000 ditto, ditto, ditto Namoi River,
from 6 months to aged.
STORE SHEEP.
6000 ewes, 12 to 18 months, deliverable at Big River
4000 ditto, aged, deliverable at Big River
4000 ditto, maidens, ditto New England
4000 ditto, aged, ditto Barwon River
3000 mixed sexes, 12 to 18 months, ditto ditto.
IRWIN and TURNER.
Offices, 171, Pitt-street,
Wool Stores, Circular Quay.

STORE SHEEP.—
16,000 store wethers, with full fleece, travelling southwards, will be delivered as agreed
40,000 store wethers, on Darling Downs, delivered after shearing
30,000 store wethers, on the Dawson.
For SALE, by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

BREEDING SHEEP for SALE.—
12,000 maiden ewes, Darling Downs
10,000 ewes, 4 and 5 years, ditto ditto
30,000 ditto, maidens to full-mouthed, on the Dawson.
HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard street.

STORE CATTLE for SALE.—
5500 bullocks, on the Clarence
2500 cows, ditto ditto
2000 equal sexes, on the Balonne
2000 ditto, on the Burnett.
HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE or LEASE, M'Donald's FARM, 100 acres, frontage to George's River, near the Liverpool Station. W. M. CLARKE, Wentworth-place.

AN OPPORTUNITY occurs for purchasing an established business in Sydney, and to a business man with a capital of about £250 a very desirable one. This is entirely a cash business, highly respectable, and to a man of good address with ordinary business tact, a certain income. Full value in stock for the money consideration, and satisfactory reasons for the vendor selling. For particulars apply Mr. BARTLETT, 166, Phillip-street.

TO PUBLICANS and others.—To be DISPOSED OF, a first-class HOTEL in the town of Bowen. The house is situated in the centre of the town, and contains
Three sitting-rooms, and
Nine bedrooms;
Bowling saloon
Stables, and
Stock-yard.
Also a building suitable for a large store or warehouse.
The buildings occupy half-an-acre of ground, in the best position in Bowen.
Also the unexpired term of Lease for three years and ten months, at a nominal ground rent.
Apply to SEAWARD, MARSH, and CO.

FOR SALE, a central Drapery BUSINESS; premises well fitted, at low rent. Commerce, Post Office.

FOR SALE, the Stock and Goodwill of a GROCERY BUSINESS, situated in a rising suburb. Apply to H. P. PALSER, George and Market streets.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

THE PRESIDENT took his seat at twenty-five minutes past 4 o'clock.

PAPERS.

Mr. DOCKER laid upon the table papers, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. ALLEN brought up the third report of the Printing Committee. Ordered to be printed.

CEMETERY.

Sir W. MANNING presented a petition from several hundreds of persons against the Camperdown Cemetery Bill, in which they denied that the present Cemetery was a nuisance or prejudicial to public health.

Petition received.

Sir W. MANNING presented a petition from vault-holders, &c., in Camperdown Cemetery against the Cemetery Bill.

Petition received.

Sir W. MANNING presented a petition from a Mr. F. Griffin against the provisions of the Cemetery Bill, so far as it affected Randwick, and particularly against the compulsory use of lead coffins.

Petition received.

Sir W. MANNING presented a petition from Mr. E. Daintrey, residing at Randwick, also against the bill, so far as it affects the Randwick Cemetery.

Petition received.

MESSAGES.

The PRESIDENT reported a message from the Assembly intimating its agreement with some of the Council's amendments in the Brands Registration Bill and disagreement as to others.

The consideration of the message in committee was made an order of the day for Wednesday next.

The PRESIDENT reported a similar message with reference to the Cattle Disease Prevention Bill.

The message was ordered to be taken into consideration in committee, on Wednesday next.

CEMETERY BILL.

Mr. GORDON presented a petition from 750 inhabitants of Camperdown and Newtown, in favour of the Camperdown Cemetery Bill.

The petition was received.

Mr. GORDON presented a petition from the chairman and councillors of the Newtown Municipality, representing 1200 persons, in favour of the Cemetery Bill.

The petition was received.

Mr. GORDON presented a petition from the Chairman and Councillors of the Municipality of Camperdown, representing 750 persons, in favour of the Cemetery Bill.

Petition received.

GOLD FIELDS BILL.

Mr. DOCKER said he had postponed the motion for the adoption of the report on this bill at the request of the hon. and learned member opposite. He did not know if the hon. and learned member intended to oppose the bill, but if he did then he (Mr. Docker) when he heard his objections would be able to reply to them.

Sir W. MANNING asked if the hon. member was prepared with any explanation, it having been intimated to him by the gentleman at the head of the Government that such explanation was prepared?

Mr. DOCKER said he had understood that the explanation had been prepared for the information of the hon. member alone, but as it was insisted on he would now state to the House what the difference was between the present law and the bill before the House. The bill proposed to remove all restrictions from aliens; these restrictions had only been enforced on the Burrangong Gold-fields, and it was only from the Burrangong Gold-fields that any objection had arisen to the removal of the restrictions. The present bill provided for the payment of a license by all persons mining, but it should be remembered that the gold duty was to be done away with. The next important difference was the doing away with the Courts of appeal, and leaving miners to the ordinary tribunals. He did not see why miners should have a particular system of courts; moreover, local Courts had been found not to work well. The Government thought it would be better to leave miners to the ordinary Courts; moreover, the Government was well informed that the agitation got up against this bill had been got up by persons who were now receiving salaries under these Courts. It was not true that the bill interfered in any way with individual miners—all it required was that they should take out miners' rights; but the bill offered advantages to induce the employment of capital in gold mining pursuits. Thus, by allowing leases of any number of acres to the extent of fifty, at £2 per acre, while formerly there were only two acres, at £5 per acre. The hon. and learned member, on the second reading, had said that any bill should have for its basis the encouragement of the employment of capital. This was the very object of this bill, and he could not therefore but feel surprised at what seemed to be an opposition to it. To return to the local Courts. Men of capital would hesitate to embark their capital if they were to be controlled by the local Courts. These local Courts were elected by the whole body of miners. Capitalists would be placed in an unfavourable position. He moved that the report of the committee of the whole be adopted.

Sir W. MANNING said his principal object was to ascertain what were the views of the Government when he drew attention to the 13th clause, which particularly left the whole matter to the Minister. He therefore desired some pledge or explanation as to what the Executive intended to do. Some explanation had now been given of the main features, and, although he felt still the strongest disinclination to hand over such large powers to the Executive, he did not think he should be justified in offering further opposition to the progress of this measure, especially as the miners were sufficiently numerous to make themselves heard if the bill did not work well. They must remember, however, that they might not always have the same Government; another Government might have very different views. He did regret that some matters in the bill had not been more fully considered. There was the 8th clause. He did not think there was sufficient protection for prospectors, and he hoped the regulations would make better provision. As to local Courts, he did not desire to oppose the bill on that ground, and neither of the petitions he had presented noticed the doing away of these Courts. He approved of the provisions doing away with the disabilities of aliens; it was very possible that capitalists would be desirous of employing Chinese, but if this disability were not taken away they would not be able to employ them, and he hoped that the Executive would take care that the principle of putting all miners on an equality would be practically enforced. He thought that it was to be regretted that the final decision should be left to two Justices of the Peace in matters which might involve interests to the extent of thousands of pounds. Two magistrates were scarcely the tribunal finally to settle such large matters. It was most dangerous to intrust matters in which enormous interests might be involved to such a tribunal. If the bill had not arrived at this stage he should have asked the House to give a power of appeal to some higher tribunal; but unless other hon. members felt with him he should not individually propose to reconsider the bill.

Mr. PLUNKETT did not desire to obstruct the bill for the same reasons as those which had been given by Sir W. Manning. He thought the 13th clause very objectionable. The Legislature was drifting into a bad system, investing the Executive with the legislative function—giving the Governor and Executive the same powers in fact as the Legislature had, or rather transferring those powers to the Minister for the time being. It was less than this in truth, for it often happened that Ministers themselves did not read their regulations. Under the old Government every member of the Executive Council saw all the papers connected with every matter that came before the Executive, and took time to study every paper, and knew what the regulation proposed was, but it was not so now. The whole was a fiction—a delusion—a sham, and knowing this he did not think this House or the other branch of the Legislature did their duty in handing over their powers to a Minister. They ought to have the regulations under all bills before them, in order that they might know what they were sanctioning. The regulations in the neighbouring colony formed a regular code, drawn up by a competent commission; but here we knew not how the Minister prepared the regulations, or intended to prepare them. He thought such a change as was proposed in the law should not take place before a solemn inquiry was had, either by a select committee or in some other way. He objected to the powers given to two Justices as excessive, seeing there was no appeal from their decision. The principle was entirely wrong. An appeal to a District Court would have been less objectionable. He had heard of cases in the sister colony where the interests involved in such disputes exceeded £20,000; and if the same should happen here the proposed tribunal was not sufficient. If the bill had not arrived at its present stage, he should move that it be referred to a select committee, but having been unavoidably absent during its previous progress, he did not feel justified in offering such an obstacle now. He hoped that the regulations would be made known before they became law.

Mr. DOCKER: They had already been laid upon the table of the House, printed. The hon. member then pointed out that under the Act at present in force, powers were given to justices which were modified by the provisions of the bill now before the House. The court of appeal at present was to consist of a chairman and two others, miners, for not less than six months. He thought two justices were likely to form as safe a tribunal as any three miners who had held licenses for six months.

The report of the committee of the whole was adopted.

The third reading of the bill was made an order of the day for to-morrow.

CAMPERDOWN AND RANDWICK.

Mr. DOCKER moved the second reading of the Camperdown and Randwick Cemetery Bill. This bill followed upon that passed by the Legislature prohibiting burials in Sydney. The bill was not strictly a Government bill, but had been forced upon the Government by the action of the other branch of the Legislature, in consequence of petitions presented to that House while the bill which had passed was before the Legislature. With regard to one of these cemeteries, one of them—Camperdown—was surrounded by a dense population, who felt aggrieved, and it was the duty of the Legislature to remove at once what was a nuisance to the residents in the neighbourhood, and a source of danger to the public health. Hon. members would consider the petitions which had been presented to them, and he thought it would be sufficient for him to move the second reading of the bill. The principal objection to the Randwick Cemetery was on account of an apprehended danger to the water supply from drainage.

The question having been put,

Sir W. MANNING thought it not desirable that this bill should pass. He thought they should be content with the Act which had already been passed this session. He did not think they should hurry on with measures preventing persons from laying their remains near their friends. The doing away with these cemeteries was therefore a serious matter, that required very serious consideration. He did not say that private interests should not yield to the public interest, and if it could be shown that these cemeteries did endanger the public health, private feelings should give way. But was it proved that these cemeteries did endanger public health? The evidence was quite to the contrary effect, and although some people might think they were injurious, as a mere matter of theory, there was no evidence of it as a matter of fact. It was not shown that any injury had been occasioned. If the graves were too near to each other, and the cemeteries too crowded, there might be some danger; but such was not the case. At Newtown the soil was very tenacious, and very little filtration could take place. He thought that the proof of the case had entirely failed. We had heard of several petitions having been presented in favour of the bill. He had himself presented two against it from residents in the neighbourhood of the cemeteries. A great number of people had signed these petitions. He did not know what the petitions in favour of the bill were like. The hon. gentleman had not said what they were, and they had not been brought prominently under the notice of the House. They must have been presented to another branch of the Legislature, and he thought had not come before the Council. But in any case they might be opposed tenfold or twentyfold by counter petitioners. He thought the House had better let the matter rest. The grounds for asking the House to consent to the bill had been insufficiently made out. We had put an end to one large cemetery, and there we should stop for a little while. With reference to Randwick, the people who were buried there in future would, under the bill, have to be interred in leaden coffins. He had been told that this was worse than the more simple mode of burial, and he could easily believe that such would be the case. If a body were placed in the ground, it was consumed in a short time by the scavengers that nature provided; whereas if it were shut up in a leaden coffin, it might not be so rapidly decomposed. Besides, it was only the rich who could afford to bury their dead in leaden coffins. The Camperdown Cemetery was on the road to the new burial ground chosen by the Government at Haslem's Creek; but the Randwick Cemetery was four or five miles in the opposite direction. It was unreasonable to shut up a cemetery at the opposite end of the town, where no injury was shown to have arisen, or likely to arise, and compel people there to carry their dead for a long distance in order to inter them. The expense of this arrangement would be very heavy on poor persons. He did not think that any injury could arise from the Randwick Cemetery. The character of the soil there was tenacious, and there could be no drainage into the water reserve. If there were any danger of such a thing, it could be easily guarded against, and the mischief prevented by the construction of proper drains. But he believed the ground sloped in a different way altogether. He was under the impression that if dangers, such as had been described, existed, they could be obviated or lessened considerably by the planting of trees. If you buried a dead dog at the root of a vine, the remains would rapidly become absorbed. He thought the bill was premature, and that its promoters were trying to force the people to use the new burial ground at Haslem's Creek.

Mr. GORDON felt some difficulty in voting, as he intended to do, for the bill now before the House. There were, he believed, certain vested rights involved in the Newtown Cemetery, and he would not like to interfere with them, unless they were protected in a way similar to that embodied in a bill of this kind which had lately been before the House. He had himself presented several petitions from persons in favour of the bill, and the petitions which had come before the House in support of the measure were signed by, in the aggregate, about 3660 persons. That was a far greater number than the number of petitioners against the bill. He did not consider that the water was injured by these cemeteries; but from personal knowledge he knew that they were most offensive. If the cemeteries in the city were removed, he could not see why the cemeteries in the suburbs should not also be removed. With regard to Haslem's Creek, he had before expressed his opinion as to the unfitness of that place for the site of a burial-ground. The Government could not have chosen a more inconvenient site. He should, however, vote for the second reading of the bill.

Mr. PLUNKETT said that, as there were certain vested rights concerned in this question, and certain feelings which would be interfered with, he would have to be thoroughly convinced that there was a great public necessity for the passage of this bill, before he would consent to set aside those vested rights or injure those feelings. There was no evidence before the House that this measure was required. There should be due inquiry into the matter before the rights of property were interfered with. The House should be satisfied that these cemeteries were injurious to health before they were abolished; though if he were satisfied that they were injurious to the public health, he would support the bill. He should, however, vote against it, believing that it was unnecessary.

Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL would be willing that the bill should be referred to a select committee. At present no real argument had been adduced in favour of passing it, and nothing had been put forward to show that there was any necessity for the measure. It would be very wrong to interfere with vested rights, which in this case were most sacred rights, unless good reasons for so doing were given. But no reasons were offered for closing these cemeteries. The burial-ground chosen by the Government at Haslem's Creek was not fit for the purpose. It was at such a distance as to be difficult of access to poor persons; and it was not fair of the Government to shut up the present burial-grounds, without providing a suitable place of interment in their stead. He had not been applied to on this subject, but had seen a memorandum signed by two professional men, who were of opinion that no injury to public health could accrue from the Camperdown cemetery. With regard to the Randwick cemetery no reason whatever had been shown for interference with it. There was another objection to the bill. The whole control of the matter was left in the hands of the Colonial Secretary, who had power to allow persons to be buried in the closed cemeteries, subject to such conditions as he might think fit. He should vote against the second reading of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON said that even if it were requisite to interfere with any vested rights, the parties having those rights ought to be compensated by the community for whose benefit the interference took place. The Camperdown cemetery was formed some twenty years ago, when the population was small. The proprietors had formed it for the benefit of the community, and had benefited the community, and were entitled to thanks for having done so. And having acquired vested rights in connection with that cemetery they were clearly entitled to compensation for its abolition. But the violation of those rights sank into insignificance when compared with the desecration of higher and holier feelings in this matter. He had been puzzled at the preamble of the Sydney Burial Bill, but now that preamble which when it came down to the House affirmed the suitability of the burial ground at Haslem's Creek as a place of interment, was explained. This bill was the sequel of the former one. The Council had struck out a portion of the preamble, and had not pledged themselves to the assertion that Haslem's Creek was a suitable place of interment. In his opinion a more unsuitable place could not be found. Burials at that place would be very expensive to poor people, and on that being pointed out to him a few days ago by a poor man, he had said that they need not go to Haslem's Creek—that they could bury at Randwick or at Camperdown. But if this bill was passed, both these cemeteries would be shut up, and he did not see that any special provision was made for the carriage of the dead to Haslem's Creek gratuitously, in the case of very poor persons. But after all the question came to this—what were we to legislate upon? There was no evidence that the Camperdown Cemetery had become a nuisance. He was not of opinion that we should resort to the ancient Roman practice and burn our dead. It was not likely that we should cease to inter, and we must have burial grounds. Before we proceed to shut any up, let us have evidence that they were nuisances. Had any scientific inquiry been made into this matter? We had only a number of petitions in favour of the bill and against the bill. We knew how signatures to petitions were sometimes obtained and of what value they were. What the Legislature required was not signatures to petitions but evidence and reasons in support of, or antagonistic to, a certain course of action. There was no analogy between the case of the Sydney burial grounds and the others. The Sydney burial grounds were full. It was almost impossible to bury any more there. The Church of England Cemetery had been shut up for the last twenty years. Besides, if the Camperdown Cemetery were shut up, the company who now had an interest in it, and whose duty it was to keep it up, would lose their motive for keeping it in order, and thus the place would fall into decay and be desecrated. Until the promoters of the bill were prepared to prove their case, or to ask for a select committee to inquire into the matter, he believed the House would not be doing its duty if it passed the measure. The bill was not intended to come into operation until the beginning of the next year. If the grievances spoken of really existed, it would be in the power of the Government to bring in a bill next session, and having meanwhile made inquiry into the matter, the Legislature could act. He now considered it his duty to move, "that this bill be read a second time this day six months."

Mr. WEEKES said, that it appeared to him that the course taken by the opponents of the measure, showed a wish not only to support the present Cemeteries, but to decry the usefulness of the one provided by the Government at Haslem's Creek. He should support the second reading of the bill, but only with the intention of making some considerable alterations in it. There was a considerable difference between the two cemeteries embraced by this bill. He was not aware of any substantial reason why the cemetery at Randwick should be closed. It appeared to combine the essentials of a cemetery. It was beautifully situated in the country, and surrounded by a few people; and from the very character of the buildings that had risen there, the locality was not likely for a series of years to be densely crowded. It was remote from any stream of water, and there was little danger of any filtration therefrom finding its way to the city. He did not think the bill should affect that cemetery; but with regard to the other the circumstances were very different. He could remember that so far back as the time of the late George Robert Nichols, evidence had been taken by a committee of the Assembly, respecting the condition of the Camperdown Cemetery, and some startling disclosures were made therein. They had made a great impression on his mind at the time, and then the population was insignificant compared with what it was now. The population there now was as dense as the population around the Sydney cemeteries, and the dangers of filtration were great, as the moisture must find its way into the lower grounds in the vicinity. He should have preferred to adopt the suggestion of the hon gentleman Mr. Alexander Campbell, and have an inquiry by a select committee, because he thought it was only due to the petitioners complaining of being aggrieved in this matter that some investigation should take place. There were some things in the bill that he disapproved of. He disapproved of the distinction made between the rich and the poor in future burials. In both of the cemeteries persons were allowed to be buried under certain reservations. If we closed the cemeteries on public grounds, and the public safety demanded that we should do so, they should be closed up for good and all. There should be no distinction made between rich and poor, and the qualities of the bodies disposed of there. In regard to the Haslem's Creek cemetery, he disagreed with the observations of the last speaker, as to expense which the new arrangement would entail on poor people. The arrangements made by the Government would no doubt render the scale of charges for burials considerably lower than they now were either at Camperdown or Randwick. The poor man who buried any of his family at either of these places would have to employ a hearse to convey the remains four or five miles, and would thus be put to great expense. Therefore he believed that the closing of these cemeteries would be of absolute advantage to the poorer classes. The expense of burial at Haslem's Creek would be less than at Randwick or Newtown. With respect to our being called upon to compensate the owners of the cemeteries for closing them, he did not think we were called upon to do anything of the sort. He could remember that nuisances far more tolerable than this had been suppressed and no compensation had been asked for. He could not see on what ground the argument was raised now. For these reasons, he would, although not prepared to support the bill as a whole, vote for its second reading.

Mr. DOCKER in reply said that the opponents of the measure took exception to it on two grounds—one was that it would inflict injury on the tender feelings and the other, that it would injure vested rights. He did not think it was desirable to foster such feelings, to the injury of the community. It was all very well to talk sentiment, but there was nothing in this bill that opposed the feelings referred to. He could not see how the measure would lead to the desecration of cemeteries, because the possessors of the cemeteries would still have the right of keeping them in order. Persons would still under certain restrictions be allowed to bury their dead in those cemeteries, and with regard to what Mr. Weekes had said about the desirability of closing them entirely, the bill intended not to make a distinction between rich and poor, but only permit persons who had vested rights to inter in these grounds. There had been evidence given upon the subject before the Assembly, so that it was incorrect for hon. members to say that no evidence in reference thereto was before them. We were told that we should commit a grave injustice were we to destroy the vested rights of individuals without giving them compensation. Were these persons to be benefited by sacrificing the community? He had already said that he had no peculiar interest in the bill. It was his duty to bring it before the House, and if the House threw it out, on hon. members must rest the responsibility of allowing one or other, or both, of these cemeteries to remain open as a place of burial. He should feel it his duty to take the sense of the House on the question.

The question, "that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question" was then put, and the House divided.

Ayes, 6.	
Mr. Docker	Mr. Gordon
Weekes	Mitchell
Blaxland	Cox.
Noes, 6.	
Mr. Plunkett	Mr. Johnson
Sir W. Manning	Towns
Mr. Chisholm	J. Macarthur.

The numbers being equal, the President gave his vote in favour of the ayes.

The question, "That this bill be now read a second time" was then put, and the House divided, when there appeared, ayes, 6; noes, 6.

The PRESIDENT again voted with the ayes.

The bill was then read a second time, and its committal made an order of the day for Wednesday next.

FELONS.

Mr. DOCKER moved the second reading of the Felons' Apprehension Act Continuation Bill. This was a bill to continue for another year the bill passed last year, which conferred extraordinary powers on the police. He was rather awkwardly situated in moving the second reading of this bill, as he had strenuously opposed the passing of the first bill. He had not changed his opinion; but at the same time he thought the Act had done good as a continual terror to the people—while the police had never carried their powers to the extent they might. The necessity for the present bill arose from there being now two persons who were outlaws who would no longer be subject to the provisions.

Sir W. MANNING supported the second reading; he was especially favourable to the provisions respecting harbouring; and if it was found necessary, he should be found supporting its still further extension. He took occasion to suggest that the police might be armed with weapons of a somewhat extraordinary character, and which criminals could not readily get hold of. The Government might do this, and the police would have an advantage over the disturbers of the peace.

Mr. PLUNKETT gave his support to the bill, experience having shewn that it was a most useful bill; and as to the extraordinary powers given, it was only justice to the police to put them in a somewhat better position than these outlaws, who must make up their minds to forfeit their lives when they took to the bush. He only wished the bill could be made still more stringent with respect to harbourers.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered for committal for to-morrow.

SETTLED ESTATES.

Sir W. MANNING moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the sale and lease of settled estates. The bill had been twice passed through this House, and had dropped on one occasion, and been lost on another in the other House. He thought it desirable to ask the House to pass it once more.

Leave was granted.

Sir W. MANNING brought up the bill, and moved that it be read a first time.

The bill was read, and the second reading was made an order of the day for to-morrow week.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Common Lodging-house Bill was postponed until to-morrow week.

EVIDENCE IN ARBITRATIONS.

Mr. JOHNSON moved the House into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill to make more effectual provision for obtaining evidence in arbitrations.

The CHAIRMAN having taken his seat,

Mr. JOHNSON moved that the Chairman leave the chair and report progress, handing in a number of new clauses with a view to their being printed and considered on a future day.

The CHAIRMAN reported, and leave was granted to sit again on to-morrow week.

PARTNERSHIP.

Mr. ALLEN, on behalf of Mr. A. Campbell, moved the adoption of the report of the committee of the whole on the Partnership Law Amendment Bill.

The report was adopted.

The third reading was fixed for this day.

LAW OF PROCEDURE.

Mr. JOHNSON moved,—"That the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the bill to amend the Common Law Procedure Act of 1857."

Mr. PLUNKETT opposed the bill. All the members of the profession whom he had been able to consult had found no fault with the present practice. He had heard of no complaints from suitors, juries, or from the Judges, or practitioners of the present practice, and he saw no reason for making any change. He thought that as the practice of nine years had shown that the present system was good, he objected to change, and he pointed to the fact that the practice had been found so beneficial that a bill had been passed to extend it to criminal as well as civil cases.

Mr. JOHNSON had heard the speech with some surprise. He had, he believed, in introducing this bill into the House, established two things—that the law he sought to introduce was the law of the mother country, and was just in itself. The course he had now adopted in adapting the practice to the Supreme Court only, was precisely the same as that adopted in 1857; but this bill had no manner of application whatever to the practice of Criminal Courts, and all he sought to do was to remove an anomaly which existed. There was no necessity for bringing in a law to create a state of things in Criminal cases which already existed—the public prosecutor having a right of reply whether evidence was called for the defence or not. He maintained that the effect of the bill would be to diminish the quantity of speechifying, instead of increasing it. The alteration had been made in England after the deepest consideration had been given to the matter by those appointed to consider the state of the administration of justice. It was not a subject on which they were likely to have petitions, or any expression of opinion on the part of practitioners. They had the experience of Westminster Hall in favour of the alteration, and he trusted the Council would not turn its back upon its proceedings to at this or any future stage rejecting the measure.

The question was put and carried.

In Committee of the Whole—Clause 1, repealing sections 58, 59, and 60 of 20 Victoria, No. 31,

Mr. PLUNKETT objected to the repeal of these clauses, which had been adopted into the practice of the Criminal Courts. If they were repealed with respect to civil cases, they should be so also in criminal cases.

Sir W. MANNING supported the clause as proposed as one likely to promote the ends of justice.

Mr. J. MACARTHUR also supported the clause, and believed it would have all the good effect proposed, and contribute to the ends of justice.

The clause was agreed to.

Clause 2.—"Upon the trial of a cause the addresses to the jury shall be regulated as follows—At the close of the evidence adduced in support of his opening case by the party who begins, his opponent shall state whether he intends to adduce evidence or not. And the party who begins, or his counsel, shall in the event of his opponent not adducing evidence be allowed to address the jury a second time at the close of the evidence adduced by him. And the party on the other side or his counsel shall in the event of his adducing evidence be allowed to address the jury a second time at the close of the evidence on both sides, and the right to reply or make the last speech to be the same as at present."

Carried.

The bill was reported without amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON moved the adoption of the report.

The report was adopted.

The third reading was fixed for to-morrow week.

The Council adjourned at 9 o'clock until 4 p.m. to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

POSTMASTER, RAYMOND TERRACE.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the following question of the Minister representing the Postmaster-General:—"Has the Government received any complaints as to the conduct of Mr. Shaw, postmaster, at Raymond Terrace? If so, what was the nature of these complaints, and what has the Government done in reference to the subject?"

Mr. MARTIN said several complaints have been preferred against the Postmaster at Raymond Terrace by the editors of the *Ensign*, at the instance of Mr. Robert Jacob, and more recently by Mr. Jacob himself, of irregularities in the delivery of this newspaper to Mr. Jacob. The explanation obtained from the postmaster shewed that it was highly probable that the delay occurred after the delivery of the paper to Mr. Jacob's messenger. On some occasions, with a view to avoiding dispute, the postmaster appears to have written on the cover the hour of delivery, and the name of the party to whom delivered. This was made a special cause of complaint by Mr. Jacob, and on being called upon for explanation the postmaster stated his reasons for having done this. The postmaster was informed of the irregularity of the course he had adopted, and desired not to repeat it.

LAW RELATING TO MUNICIPALITIES.

Mr. TIGHE, pursuant to notice, asked the following question of the Colonial Secretary:—"Is it the intention of the Government to introduce a bill, during the present session, to amend the present Municipalities Act; and, if so, when will such bill be introduced?"

Mr. PARKES said that it was the intention of the Government to ask leave to introduce such a bill next week.

DREDGE AT NEWCASTLE.

Mr. CAMPBELL, pursuant to notice, asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"1. Whether, when on a recent visit to Newcastle, and in reply to a deputation who waited on him there, he promised to supply another steam dredge for that harbour; if so, is it his intention to place a sum of money on the estimates for 1867, for that purpose? 2. If not, what steam dredge does he intend to supply for that service? 3. If it is his intention to remove the steam dredge Vulcan from the river above the flats to the harbour of Newcastle?"

Mr. BYRNES said: I made no promise to supply another steam dredge for the harbour of Newcastle. 2. The name of the steam dredge intended to be supplied is the Vulcan. 3. I promised to a deputation that waited on me on the occasion of my recent visit to Newcastle, to represent to my colleagues the inadequacy of the deep water space in the harbour to accommodate the large class of vessels now frequenting it in great numbers; and that the dredge Vulcan should be employed for some little time in removing part of the Horse-shoe Bank. The trade of Newcastle has increased so rapidly of late that active measures must be taken to increase the available deep water space.

CORRESPONDENCE: CUSTOMS.

Mr. MACPHERSON, pursuant to notice, asked the Colonial Treasurer,—"Whether it is the intention of the Government to lay on the table of the House, copies of all the correspondence and minutes in the case of the Collector of Customs and Mr. Slattery, in addition to the other papers now laid before the House in connection with the Customs department."

Mr. EAGAR said: In compliance with the order of the House, the Government have laid upon the table such portions of the papers called for, as, in their opinion, could be produced without the formality of an address to his Excellency the Governor. But in respect to the special cases adverted to by the hon. member in his question, they consider that in those cases an address to his Excellency is indispensable to the production of the papers.

STATE-AID.

Mr. MACPHERSON rose to move the adjournment of the House in reference to a debate which had taken place in that House a few hours previous when the House had been counted out during an important debate in consequence of three of the Ministers having walked out of the House. The matter which had been thus got rid of was the discussion of the question of State-aid. He thought they had a right to expect the presence in that House of those members who, by prescription, at all events, represented the Government of the country. The Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, and the Secretary for Works had by leaving the Chamber caused the House to be counted out. He wished to know whether this was a proper course to pursue. There were under the circumstances three courses open to the House to adopt. The first was that he (Mr. Macpherson) should resign the position he had hitherto held in attempting to carry that question through the House. He was quite ready to do that if it should be the desire of those with whom he had acted that he should take that course. Another private member might then undertake what he had devoted himself to, if hon. members desired it. He doubted, however, if any private member would be able, however well supported, to carry the question against the violence and acrimony of its opponents. The second alternative was, that he should proceed to do his best in the matter, on the promise of the support and co-operation of those with whom he had been acting. The third course was, that the House should insist on the Government making State-aid a Government question, and should force them, by a resolution, to take that course. It was to be done, he felt certain, in no other way than this—that the House should declare that it would no longer retain any confidence in the Government unless they would pledge themselves forthwith to introduce a measure for the extension of State-aid to religion in the country districts. The carrying of such a resolution would probably cause certain members of the Government to resign their seats, and the hon. and learned member at the head of the Government would be obliged to take in other members of that House as members of his Administration. (Hear.) It would be the special duty of the Government so formed to carry this measure and nothing else. A measure of this kind could be carried in a month, and would have a very beneficial effect. If those hon. members who had placed him in the position he held with regard to this question were prepared to accept his resignation, he was now ready to tender it; but at the same time, if they desired that he should move for the restoration of the motion to the paper, he was equally willing to accede. Or he would adopt either of the extreme courses he had suggested. He therefore trusted he should be favoured with their opinions upon this matter.

Mr. MACLEAY regretted that through illness he was unable to be present last night, as he thought, had he been present, the action taken on the motion of his hon. friend would have been avoided. The House was counted out inadvertently, but with the connivance of three Ministers of the Crown, this being the first time in the Parliament of this country that such a course had been adopted in so distinct and open a manner by any gentlemen occupying ministerial offices. Even supposing they had a right to vote individually as they chose upon the motion, having declared their intention to treat this as an open question, it was their duty clearly to be here on all occasions when their votes could be taken, and they had no right to absent themselves without good and valid reasons. If the hon. member for Central Cumberland had proposed to move an address to the Crown for the removal of three of the Ministry as having behaved in a way unbecoming their position, the proposition would meet with considerable support in the House, for many who were conscientiously opposed to State-aid would be found to agree that such conduct as theirs last night was deserving of censure. With regard to the three propositions suggested by the hon. member, he (Mr. Macleay) would recommend him not to allow himself to be defeated by the factious opposition of a few members, including some of the Ministry, but proceed with what he and a majority of the House and country thought right, and at once give notice of his intention to move that the motion be restored to the paper. Let him still retain the charge of it, because no one could conduct it with more ability and more energy than he had done; and let him urge it forward until the House gave an honest vote upon the question.

Mr. ROBERTSON said some trouble might have been expected to arise out of so mischievous a motion, and considering the disgraceful character of the debate going on at a late hour, a debate disgraceful to both sides of the House, he could not blame the Ministry for being out of the Chamber when the House was counted. It had been usual to extend such a courtesy to a new member, and an adjournment ought to have been granted when Mr. Stewart moved it, as he was entitled to be heard and have an opportunity of speaking at a time when his views would have a chance of going before the country. Hon. members at that time were not discussing the question, but wasting time and abusing each other in a way discreditable to Parliament and to the country, and more honour to Ministers who left the House under such circumstances. Had it come to this, that the State-aid party, led by the hon. member for Central Cumberland, and said by him to number forty members, were so lukewarm with regard to the matter that they could not bring twenty to keep a House together? Where were those forty members? [Mr. MACPHERSON: Some were in their beds.] If they went to bed and slept, let them not blame hon. members who had done their duty. He (Mr Robertson) would have engaged every cab in the city, if necessary, to bring hon. members together had he been in charge of such a motion. The fact of the hon. member being able to secure the attendance only of nineteen members out of forty supporters, showed his inability to deal with this question. When the bill was carried which it was sought now to repeal, he questioned whether there was a majority of the whole Parliament in favour of the measure, but that battle was fought with zeal by men of intelligence. If the hon. member opposite would gather up his forces and bring to the House forty supporters, he would no doubt have a majority which would not be without influence upon the people out of doors, and which would have also considerable effect upon the other House of Parliament. If a majority called on the Government to submit to Parliament a sum of money for the purpose of aiding religious worship, he had no hesitation in saying that the Government ought to do it and not allow the best men in the Government to be driven from it. He did not believe there was in this country a possibility of forming a Government of ability, having sufficient political union on other great questions, if religious questions were to be dragged as an element into all discussions. He was sorry this matter had been again raised. If the hon. member carried the motion, and drove the Government to appeal to the country, he would do an amount of mischief of which he had no idea.

Mr. BUCHANAN thought it must be apparent to every hon. member that the more the State-aid men came into collision with their opponents the more they were damaged. The supporters of State-aid now confessed themselves beaten and were sounding the retreat. He could inform the hon. member opposite (Mr. Macpherson) and his aiders and abettors that the more he increased his efforts the more the opposition would intensify. They had, in fact, made up their minds that they would not allow the motion to be placed on the paper again. (Hear, and laughter.) He was surprised that hon. members did not see that the thing was in disreputable hands. He saw in his place Mr. Hay, who was a supporter of State-aid to religion, and for whom he believed every honorable member entertained the sincerest respect. (Hear, hear.) How was it that hon. member had not been present at any division on this question from the moment it had been taken in hand by his colleague (Mr. Macpherson). He thought hon. members were justified in concluding that Mr. Hay had too much sense not to see that the question was already and finally settled. From such an hon. member as the hon. member for Central Cumberland (Mr. Hay) any expression of opinion as to the unadvisability of reopening this question could not fail of having a very beneficial effect upon the House. The effect of such an opinion could not but be excellent. And what would be the result of an agitation throughout the country in respect of State-aid, if such an agitation were to be again raised? There could be no other result, as he felt convinced, but acrimony and ill-feeling, such as had been manifested yesterday evening. The persistency of the hon. member, Mr. Macpherson, could not be attended with any good result; it merely conduced to irritate the minds of those who were obliged to listen to him. If the hon. member and his friends were really in earnest, they would not be so easily defeated as they had been last night. The large majority that were ranged on that side had melted away before the steady and consistent opposition of principle. Were their views correct they could not be so easily set aside. Why should they now be asked to retrace their steps and once more revert to State-aid. The Churches of England and of Rome were already bestirring themselves to meet the altered state of affairs in regard of the support of their clergy, and large sums were being raised on the voluntary principle. To revert in any degree to the State aid principle would be most unwisely to discourage the healthy action of that principle which was beginning to develope itself amongst the members of those communions. He thought that the Ministers who had left the House last night had done quite right, and only regretted that they had not so acted long before. He could not conceive that Ministers were in any way to blame for leaving the House last night, and they certainly contributed to the defeat which overtook the hon member for Central Cumberland. Whatever course the supporters of State-aid took he should be prepared to meet them in a way of which he gave them a specimen last night. He would do his utmost to prevent the motion again appearing upon the paper—for it was a monstrous delusion to contend that a majority of the people were in favour of State-aid. He should if the motion were pressed do all he could to force an appeal to the country upon the question before it should be plundered and robbed by any religious sects in the world.

Mr. DIGNAM deprecated the claptrap in which Mr. Buchanan had been indulging, and pointed out that whilst the hon. member would withhold State pay to the clergy, he would take State pay himself as a member of the House. The Colonial Secretary's insulting remarks with reference to Irish and Catholic members was quite uncalled for; they voted as conscientiously on this and other questions as any other portion of the House. It was to be hoped the hon. member would discuss public questions on public grounds, and not on personal grounds. With regard to some of Dr. Lang's remarks, he said the hon. and rev. member made Sydney appear to be New South Wales, just as Paris was France; and if the expenditure upon Sydney and the country was compared, the hon. and rev. member was perhaps right for Sydney had it nearly all, except a trifle for education and religion. Let us give up this fallacy; let the hon. and rev. member paint his pictures in colours a little less strong. If this question of State-aid was urged further, it was said an appeal would be made to the country; he hoped there would be, for it would be found that the mass of the country districts were not to be mesmerised like the people of Kiama. The hon. member (Mr. Buchanan) who was so powerful an advocate for the mode of life followed by the Apostles, would find that in the bush something else was required to enable a minister of the gospel to live than locusts and wild honey. That hon member's factious opposition ought not to be shown if he desired to have this question settled fairly and on its merits, but he seemed determined to lay himself down as a martyr to a dying cause. It would be much better if the question were argued fairly, and a decision arrived at without any animosity or illfeeling, which was quite out of place when the House was dealing with a question of this character.

Mr. CUMMINGS said the hon. member who introduced this motion would have acted with more discretion had he treated the matter with a greater degree of courtesy. (Hear, hear.) It must have been painful to the Speaker to be obliged to sit in the chair and listen to abuse of the lowest kind, such as he had never heard used by the humblest living being in any society in this colony. His knowledge of the far interior of this country proved to him that there was ignorance amounting to Paganism, and Mormonism—

Mr. FORSTER: That is a religion too.

Mr. CUMMINGS hoped and trusted that the hon. member did not profess the faith, because if he did he (Mr. Cummings) should look on him with some suspicion. (Laughter.) The people to whom he referred ought to have the protection of the State, and he should not be sorry if an appeal were made to the country to-morrow on the great principle of State-aid to religion. Could there be a spark of true religion in the bosom of any man who would compel people to live in the interior without religious instruction, or oblige ministers to go hat in hand to collect the means of support. He hoped that when this question came before the House again, the hon. mover would use that degree of courtesy to which his opponents were justly entitled. If he pursued the same line of conduct as that which characterised his proceedings yesterday, he (Mr. Cummings) would walk out of the Chamber.

Mr. DE SALIS said he agreed with much that had been said by the hon. member who had just sat down, and with him he hoped that the hon. member who had undertaken the management of this debate would do his best to discuss it with temper and conciliation. He trusted, moreover, that the opposing party would at all events give him fair play. He (Mr. De Salis) had been much struck with what the hon. member for the Clarence had stated. That hon. gentleman stated that this measure which they were trying to annihilate was not carried by a majority of this House—a House pitchforked together to carry the Land Bill. With what justice, then, could hon. members say that we desired to unsettle the question? The question was never settled. He was sorry that he ever heard the words State-aid. The aid that we were seeking was to enable missions to be carried on in the interior. Surely it was better that the people should be brought up Christians than heathens. One hon. member said that it was no business of the Government whether the people went to the Devil or not. He was astonished to hear such a sentiment expressed. Surely it was a matter of great importance to the Government whether the people went to the Devil. [Mr. GARRETT: How are they to prevent it?] (Laughter.) There was a large majority in favour of the motion of the hon. member for Central Cumberland, and yet they were prevented from going to a division, and he thought that that hon. member had good reason to complain of the conduct of some members of the Ministry in allowing the House to be counted out. He trusted that the honorable member would again bring it forward, and move it in a conciliatory manner, and he (Mr. De Salis) would promise to be always ready to assist him, and he thought they could find twenty members who would stand by him to prevent the House from being counted out. He felt certain that the Ministry would become ashamed of themselves, and give in to the majority. The landlord of an estate in the interior was asked to contribute towards the different religious denominations who had representatives on that estate, and should the great public landlord escape from contributing towards the support of religion? He thought it was as much the duty of the State to contribute towards the support of religion as it was the duty of a wealthy landlord to do it. The different religions were so much alike, and so unlike infidelity, that it was the duty of a man to subscribe to other religions as well as to his own. He believed that the squatters did subscribe to many different denominations, and he thought the Government should come forward and subscribe in an equal manner. It had been said that the majority in the country were not in favour of a repeal of the State-aid Bill, but he denied it. If Sydney had her proper share of representatives, according to population, even then there would be a majority in the House in favour of State-aid. Since the hon. and reverend member for West Sydney addressed the House last night, he (Mr. De Salis) had taken some figures from the Statistical Register of 1864. He found that in Sydney, including the electorates in the county of Cumberland, there was one member for every 1196 resident voters, and in the country districts one member for every 1462 electors, showing that the country districts were not represented fairly in this House. Sydney was over-represented, and her representatives enjoyed advantages which the representatives of the country did not enjoy. Sydney, moreover, was represented by the newspapers, the Upper House, and the Government. It had been insinuated that the squatters voted for State-aid from sinister motives. It did not seem to strike hon members that they voted for it because they best knew the wants of the country. In conclusion, he should advise the hon. member who had charge of this debate to go on in the course he had taken, and he (Mr. De Salis) would promise to assist him to the best of his power.

Mr. EGAN said he should not have addressed the House on this motion but for the extraordinary speech of the hon. member for the Clarence, who had acted as the apologist of the Government. The conduct of the members of the Government last night was not creditable to them. It was a part of their duty to have been present and not to have walked out of the House as they had done. If he had been the Minister at the head of such a Government, he would certainly have requested the Governor to remove those members from the Administration for such conduct; and if they had not been made to resign, he would himself have resigned. (Hear, hear.) They had been told that if this matter should be reopened it would lead to bloodshed. How were they to come to such a conclusion? If it led to blood-shed at all, it would be the blood shed by some unfortunate member of that House committing suicide because he lost his seat through opposing State-aid. There was no fear of any disturbance on the subject, except in the distempered minds of some hon. members. The course of the Government last night was unprecedented and unjustifiable, and he much regretted that it should have taken place. His hon. friend had already brought forward the question before the House, and he would doubtless bring it before the House again. The hon. member did not deserve what had been said against him.

Mr. STEWART said that the Ministers had acted last night in such a manner as entitled them to the thanks of both sides of the House. The minority were resisting an imposition upon the people; preventing a change it was desired to make, to the prejudice of the interests of the people, in what had been settled some time before by their representatives. (Oh, oh.)

Mr. GARRETT rose to justify himself from some supposed imputation cast upon him by the hon. member for Eden. He denied that he had said anything which could be fairly construed into the supposition that he had been animated by any personal feeling against the Roman Catholic body. He had only said it was remarkable that the Roman Catholic members of that House should have banded themselves together on the question of State aid.

Mr. DONNELLY remarked that the hon. member in reference to the case of the Rev. Mr. M'Guinn, said this clergyman had been removed to make way for a younger man in order that the State payment might be prolonged, thus conveying an imputation upon the ecclesiastical authorities of the Catholic Church.

Mr. GARRETT again rose, but Mr. SPEAKER said he had already spoken.

Mr. GARRETT said he had resumed his seat to enable Mr. Donnelly to make a statement and (with the permission of the House) he continued his address, reiterating a complaint against Mr. Egan for attempting to fix up a him the dislike of the Catholic and Irish people by falsely accusing him of bigotry and prejudice. He really had not less respect for them than that he had for any other portion of the community. But he still maintained that on this question the Catholic members had banded themselves together to take out of the pockets of other people that which they were not entitled to.

The question of adjournment was put, and negatived.

PETITION.

Mr. FORSTER presented a petition from Robert Campbell, praying for leave to bring in a bill to abolish a certain right of way.

Petition received.

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Mr. PARKES brought up a bill to extend the powers of the Municipal Council of Sydney.

The bill was read a first time, and the second reading fixed an order of the day for to-morrow.

RETURNS.

Mr. EAGAR laid upon the table certain gold-fields returns, moved for by Mr. Rodd.

Ordered that the documents be printed.

STATE-AID.

Mr. MACPHERSON gave notice of his intention to move on Friday, that the State-aid motion, which lapsed last night by the House counting out, be restored to the paper.

PETITIONS.

Mr. KEMP presented petitions from the merchants of Sydney, Bathurst, Goulburn, and Wagga Wagga in favour of an amendment of the law relating to carriers.

FISHERIES ACT OF 1865.

Mr. WISDOM obtained leave to amend the Fisheries Act of 1865.

PARRAMATTA MARKET.

Mr. FARNELL moved "That it be referred to the Standing Orders Committee to inquire and report as to the propriety of dispensing with the 65th standing order, in so far as regards a private bill, intituled 'A Bill to transfer the Parramatta Market to the Council of the Municipality of Parramatta,' for the introduction of which leave has been granted by this House during the present session."

Carried.

FUTURE GOVERNORS' SALARY REDUCTION BILL.

Mr. WISDOM moved that this bill be now read a third time.

The motion was negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 14.		
Mr. Sutherland	Mr. Cummings	Mr. Piddington
Lucas	Tighe	Driver
White	Garrett	Kemp
Hurley	Terry	Wisdom } Tellers.
Dignam	Stewart	
Noes, 15.		
Mr. Martin	Mr. Isaacs	Mr. Mate
Parkes	Egan	Phelps
Wilson	Forlonge	Farnell
Eagar	Macpherson	De Salis } Tellers.
Byrnes	Hay	Gordon

Mr. EGAN moved that the bill be discharged from the paper.

Mr. WISDOM said that the motion for the third reading was a formal motion; and he asked the ruling of the Speaker whether the motion of the hon. member for Eden could be made without notice.

Mr. SPEAKER said that the third paragraph of the Sessional Orders provided that no debate should take place on a formal motion. With regard to this motion the question was whether it was consequent on the rejection of the motion for the third reading. He was inclined to think that it was not consequent. The determining that the bill should not now be read a third time involved no rejection of the third reading some other time; and therefore to discharge the order of the day, or the bill itself, was not consequent on the decision at which the House had now arrived.

Mr. DRIVER gave notice that he should, to-morrow, move that the third reading of the bill stand an order of the day for Friday next.

SHEEP.

On the Order of the Day being read for further consideration in committee of the Sheep Disease Prevention Bill, the Speaker left the chair and the House went into committee.

Clause 34, "Mode of service of order to destroy infected sheep" was put, and passed.

Clause 35, "Within what time owner must appeal."

Mr. CUMMINGS said that when this bill was under discussion on a former occasion he promised to give it all the opposition in his power; but after the scene which took place in the House last night he should be very sorry to do anything to place the Assembly again in a position so humiliating, and he therefore withdrew his opposition, reserving his right to vote against the third reading if he should think it expedient so to do.

The clause was then agreed to.

Clause 36 "application for compensation for sheep destroyed" was agreed to without amendment.

Clause 37, "mode of investigation and dealing with application and of payment of compensation," was verbally amended on the motion of the Honorable Secretary for Lands. A material amendment was also effected by making the compensation two thirds instead of three-fourths of the value of proceeds of sheep.

Clauses 38, "Colonial Treasurer to pay owner amount of compensation;" 39, "Infected sheep to be dressed in certain cases," were agreed to.

Clause 40, "Travelling sheep, before starting, to be examined by an inspector," was negatived, with a view to introducing a new clause.

Clause 41, "Owner driving sheep to give notice in certain cases to proprietors," was agreed to without amendment.

Clause 42, "Travelling sheep to be branded," was amended, on the motion of Mr. MATE, by the omission of the words "in addition to such owner's known or station brand," and carried.

Clause 43, "Owner may detain and examine travelling sheep and their owners to give inspector notice," was agreed to.

Clause 44, "Owner detaining sheep to guard against the spread of infection," was verbally amended and agreed to.

The following clauses were agreed to:—45, "Sheep to cross border at appointed crossing-places;" 46, "Owner introducing sheep to produce certificate from inspector for adjoining colony, and obtain certificate from inspector in this;" 47, "Introduced sheep to be branded;" 48, "The owner of introduced sheep to obtain a permit;" 49, "The Governor may suspend provisions with respect to introduced sheep;" 50, "No owner to obtain compensation for introduced sheep."

Clause 51. "Notwithstanding the production of a certificate from the proper officer in a neighbouring colony to the effect that any sheep proposed to be introduced into this colony are clean it shall be competent for the inspector in this colony provided there are any circumstances which may cause him to suspect that the said sheep are infected to refuse to admit such sheep until they shall have remained for a period of not less than three months at some place within such neighbouring colony to be indicated by such inspector distant not more than ten miles from the crossing-place by which they are intended to be introduced and shall have undergone a course of three dressings to be prescribed by the chief inspector and such sheep shall then be introduced if after the expiration of such period they shall be found upon examination by the inspector to be clean.

Mr. WILSON proposed to amend this clause by making the distance within which suspected sheep should remain "five" instead of "ten" miles from the crossing place.

Mr. HAY said he thought it would be fairer and more straightforward to prohibit the introduction of sheep altogether than to pass a clause such as this, which would have the effect of making it appear possible to introduce sheep when it would be really unpracticable. He doubted very much whether we should not be injuring ourselves by prohibiting altogether, under any circumstances, the introduction of sheep from Victoria, very much in the same way that the Legislature of Queensland had injured that colony by prohibiting the introduction of breeding sheep from New South Wales. If there was an inspector at these crossing places it would not impose upon him any great difficulty to keep his eye upon sheep within an area of ten miles instead of five. This would increase the facility for introducing sheep fourfold. No one could be more impressed than he was with the importance of preventing the introduction of scab into this colony; at the same time he thought we ought to leave the door open for the introduction of a superior class of sheep, if we could only make it safe to do so. If we were to have this clause at all, and have sheep introduced under such sanctions, then in his opinion the clause as it stood was sufficient for the purpose. Still he thought some other means might have been devised for obtaining the end in view with greater safety to the country. The great danger that we had to guard against was the introduction of diseased sheep by traders and drovers. He should certainly vote against the proposed amendment.

Mr. WILSON said it was pretty well known that a great deal of scab existed in Victoria, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions that the introduction of scabby sheep from Victoria had been prevented. Even now it was necessary to keep men riding up and down the Murray to prevent diseased sheep from coming across the river. This clause was intended to provide for the introduction of

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an improved breed of sheep from Victoria, and that was the only kind of sheep that were likely to be imported from that colony. He had no interest himself in the matter, but it struck him that five miles from the crossing place was amply sufficient. With regard to Queensland he understood that if this bill were passed all restrictions on the importation of sheep into Queensland from this colony would be removed.

Mr. FORLONGE supported the view taken by the Minister for Lands. By great exertions we were now clear of the scab, and he thought no precautions too great to keep the flocks of this colony in a healthy state. He thought this would be the best and most practical bill that had ever passed the Legislature of this colony, and he had reason to know that a large number of sheep owners were of the same opinion.

Mr. HAY repeated his objections to the proposed amendment. He thought no precautions beyond those absolutely necessary should be taken. He also objected to it, because it took away the discretion from the inspector.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn, and the clause was then agreed to.

The following clauses were agreed to:—52. "The Governor to set apart quarantine grounds;" 53. "The necessary yards, &c., to be erected;" "54. Notice to be given of the importation of sheep;" "Imported sheep to be dressed;" 55. "Sheep for slaughter brought coastwise may be removed on permit without dressing;" 56, "Sheep for transhipment to other colonies need not be dressed;" 57. "Coast scab line to be proclaimed;" 58, "Coast district sheep to be treated as imported."

59. "Penalty for wilfully communicating disease." In this clause the term of imprisonment to which any person wilfully communicating disease would be liable, was increased from five to seven years.

The following clauses were passed:—60. "Straggling infected sheep may be destroyed;" 61. "Liability of owner whose infected sheep mix with other sheep;" 62. "Penalty for casting infected carcases into waterholes;" 63. "Penalty for slaughtering or selling infected sheep;" 64. "Penalty for introducing infected wool or skins;" 65. "Penalty for removing infected wool or skins not securely packed;" 66. "Penalty for allowing infected sheep to travel;" 67. "Penalty for abandoning sheep;" 68. "Penalty for leaving carcases of travelling sheep undestroyed;" 69. "Penalty for taking wool or skins inland;" 70. "Distinctive letters or colours not to be used in station brands;" 71. "Penalty for making false report or forging."

Clause 72, "All sheep above the age of six months to be branded," was omitted.

73, "Inspectors of slaughter-houses to report disease," agreed to.

74. "Salesmen, dealers, and butchers, to register their runs." The clause was verbally amended and agreed to.

75. "Owner putting sheep on a run for the first time to give notice to inspector."

Mr. WILSON explained that the object of this clause was to inform the inspector where the diseased sheep were located.

The clause was verbally amended and agreed to.

Clause 76. "General penalty for offences unprovided for."

This clause was amended by the insertion of a special proviso against the destroying of any placard set up under the terms of the Act.

The clause, so amended, was agreed to.

Clause 77. "Regulations may be made, &c."

This clause was verbally amended and passed.

Clause 78. "Contribution to be levied to meet the expenses of the Act."

On the motion of Mr. WILSON, the clause was amended in the 19th line by the insertion of the words "such contributions," instead of the words "the same."

Mr CUMMINGS and Mr. FORLONGE opposed the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause, so amended, put and passed

Clause 79. "Owners to make sworn returns; and clause 80, on failure of return inspector to make estimated return; and clause 81, clerk of petty sessions to calculate contributions and make returns to Treasury"—were all passed without material amendment.

In clause 82. "Clerk of petty sessions to give owners notice of contribution"—a verbal amendment was made, and the clause then agreed to.

The following clauses were then agreed to without amendment:—Clause 83, "owner may appeal against such notice; clause 84, "mode of recovery of contribution;" clause 85, "treasurer shall pay moneys authorized by this Act; clause 86. "Appeals to directors"; clause 87. "Applications to directors"; clause 88, "Power to directors to receive and deal with appeals," &c.; clause 89, "Mode of hearing appeals and applications and forms of decisions thereupon"; clause 90, "Directors to go to the locality on hearing appeals"; and clause 91, "Mode of recovering penalties and expenses.

Clause 92, "Brands to be *prima facie* evidence of ownership," was considered and agreed to.

Clause 93, "*Prima facie* evidence as to introduced or imported sheep"; clause 94. "Convictions not to be removed by writ of *certiorari*"; clause 95, "Where the ownership is uncertain levy may be made on the sheep for the penalty"; and clause 96, "Service of summons or notice," were all passed without amendment.

Clause 97 was passed in the following shape: "This Act shall commence and take effect on and from the first day of January 1867, and may be cited for all purposes as the 'Diseases in Sheep Act of 1867.'"

The schedules of the bill were then passed by the committee with little or no amendment.

Two new clauses to stand as No. 10 and No. 40, were then introduced into the bill on the subject of travelling sheep.

Clause 2, "Definition of terms," was then considered and agreed to.

Clause 23, "Inspectors may place detained sheep on nearest available Crown lands" was agreed to.

The preamble was then passed, the House resumed, the bill reported with amendments.

Mr. WILSON moved, that the report be now adopted.

Mr. WHITE moved, that the bill be recommitted with a view of further considering clauses 42 and 72.

The amendment was agreed to and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the reconsideration of the clauses mentioned.

Clause 42. "Travelling sheep to be branded."

On the motion of Mr. WILSON, the words previously struck out of the clause were reinserted.

Clause 72, "All sheep above the age of six months to be branded;" was agreed to with a verbal amendment.

The House then resumed, the bill was reported, and the report was adopted. The third reading of the bill was made an order of the day for Wednesday next.

SALE OF COLONIAL BRANDY BILL.

The resolution from committee of the whole affirming the desirability of introducing a bill to permit the sale of brandy by the owners of vineyards, was brought up and agreed to.

Mr. EAGAR then presented the bill, which was read a first time, and its second reading made an order of the day for to-morrow (this day).

The House at ten minutes before 10 o'clock adjourned until 3 o'clock p.m. to-morrow (this day).

NEW NOTICES.

Thursday, September 20.

Mr. Cummings to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—When will the Government call for tenders for the construction of the Great Western line of railroad from No. 5 Contract to the town of Bathurst?

Mr. Lucas to ask the Attorney-General,—Whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce a bill to license and regulate the business of carriers and carriers' agents?

Mr. Forster to move,—For leave to introduce a bill to abolish a certain back lane leading from Elizabeth-street to Phillip-street, near the Circular Quay, in the city of Sydney, and a portion of another back lane leading southerly thereout, and all rights of way connected therewith, and to vest the fee simple thereof in Robert Campbell, Esquire; and to create and dedicate to the public, in lieu thereof and in exchange therefor, a new lane or street from Elizabeth-street to Phillip-street, and to divest all right or title in or to the said last-mentioned lane or street from the said Robert Campbell.

Mr. Macpherson to move,—That the Order of the Day, on the motion of Mr. Macpherson, that the Speaker do now leave the chair, and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of an address to the Governor praying his Excellency to recommend, by message to this House, the permanent appropriation, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of the sum of £28,000 annually for defraying the expense of public worship, which lapsed by reason of the absence of a quorum on the 18th September, be restored to the paper, and stand an Order of the Day for Friday next.

Mr. Driver to move,—That the third reading of the future Governors' Salaries Reduction Bill stand an Order of the Day for Friday next.

Friday, September 21.

Mr. Kemp to ask the Colonial Secretary,—If it is the intention of the Government to place any sum of money on the Estimates, towards relieving the distress of the widow and children of the late B. H. M'Cann, Inspector of National Schools?

Dr. Lang to move.—1. That a select committee be appointed to take into consideration the petition presented by him, from certain inhabitants of the South-western districts of the colony, on the thirty-first July, praying for the sanction of this House, and the requisite facilities on the part of the Government, for the construction of a railway from Echuca to Deniliquin, and to report on the whole question to the House. 2. That the following be the members of such committee:—Mr. Phelps, Mr. Landale, Mr. Mate, Mr. Hay, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Forster, and the mover.

Mr. Macpherson to move,—That there be laid upon the table of this House copies of:—1. Letter from the Board of Visitors to the Lunatic Asylums, to the Colonial Secretary, dated 17th July, 1866. 2. The late president's letter to the Colonial Secretary, resigning his appointment, dated 4th August, 1866. 3. Letter from the Under Secretary in acknowledgment of the same, dated 10th August, 1866. 4. Mr. C. Campbell's reply thereto, dated 13th August, 1866.

Mr. Kemp to move.—That the petitions presented by him from merchants throughout the colony be printed.

Tuesday, September 25.

Mr. Donnelly to ask the Colonial Secretary,—Is it the intention of the Government to make any overtures to the Governments of the neighbouring colonies, for the purpose of eliciting from them their views upon the desirability or otherwise of taking steps towards devising and carrying into effect a scheme for the confederation of the Australian colonies?

Tuesday, October 2.

Mr. Cummings to move,—That, in the opinion of this House, it is the duty of the Government to make it one of the conditions with the contracting party or contracting parties, to commence the work at the Bathurst end of such line, as well as a continuation from No. 5 Contract, with a view of getting the work completed with as little delay as possible.

The Farmers' Prospects.—The season up to the present time has been magnificent, and the crops are looking remarkably well. A good quantity of rain fell the week before last, just in time to restore to the crops that verdure which had been somewhat tarnished by severe frosts by night and hot sun by day during the previous few weeks. Sufficient rain for all purposes, however, has not yet fallen, and none of the back creeks are running, as is usual at this time of the year. The ground wants one good thorough soaking to restore the average moisture, and then light rains (like those we have had) would be sufficient.—*Mudgee Liberal.*

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.

Sittings in Banco

Before their Honors Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Cheeke, and Mr. Justice Faucett.

STOCKDALE V. HAMILTON.—MINUTES OF JUDGMENT.

The Judgment herein, on demurrer, delivered by their Honors on a previous day, was spoken to, by leave, by the Solicitor-General, but their Honors saw no reason for varying such judgment.

New Trial Motions.

BLATCHFORD V. THE QUEEN.

This was a motion for a new trial of a suit on a petition of right, wherein the petitioner had obtained a verdict.

The Solicitor-General appeared in support of the rule, and Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Darley in support of the verdict.

The question at issue in this case was one arising out of a course of dealing between the petitioner—a gold buyer of the Braidwood district—and the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint. The petitioner claimed £574 14s., as being an aggregate of certain alleged overcharges on various parcels of gold—or "importations"—sent by him from time to time to the Mint for coinage. The regulations on which this question arose were in the following terms:—"1. Importations from one thousand ounces, standard, upwards, subject to a charge of three-quarters per cent. for converting the same into coin. 2. Importations below this amount will be coined at a charge of one per cent." Plaintiff had sent large quantities of gold to the Mint between January, 1863, and April, 1865, in lots of more than 1000 ounces each time, but made up in bags of less than 1000 ounces each. This arose from the gold having been bought at different places. The Mint imposed a charge of 1 per cent. for the coinage of this gold, on account of its being in small bags, treating each bag as a separate "importation," requiring a separate assay. The plaintiff submitted to this charge for two years, believing it to be correct, but subsequently having had his attention drawn to the regulations, and believing that he ought to have been charged but three quarters per cent., he claimed to have the additional one quarter per cent refunded as an overcharge. This amounted in the whole to the before mentioned sum of £574 14s. The jury awarded the full amount claimed by the plaintiff, and gave a special finding to the effect, that in their opinion each parcel of gold sent, whatever number of bags it might have included was one "importation." The rule nisi embodied two grounds, 1. That on the true construction of the contract the charge of 1 per cent. was the correct charge. 2. That the evidence at the trial shewed a course of dealing between the parties that either sustained that construction or created a new contract of the character contended for by the Crown (*i. e.*, that each separate bag of gold was to be dealt with, and of course charged for as if it were a separate importation).

Their Honors, without calling upon the Solicitor-General, made the rule absolute, with costs. They were of opinion, looking at the evidence, and especially at the documents showing the purchase of the various lots of gold by the Mint (from plaintiff's agents), that the parties had always dealt upon the footing that each bag was to be treated as a separate importation, and separately assayed. As it was possible that, notwithstanding this decision, and the charge of the Judge, at Nisi Prius thereon, another jury might still find for the plaintiff, and necessitate still further proceedings, the Court decided that, as in Fitch's (Insurance) case, each party should bear their costs of the first trial.

CASTON V. WESTLAKE.

This was a motion for new trial, in an action against a shipmaster, for damage to cargo through negligence. The only ground of motion was that the verdict, which was in favour of the defendant, was against evidence.

Sir William Manning, Q C., and Mr. Stephen appeared in support of the motion, and the Attorney-General and Mr. Darley in support of the verdict.

The argument was not concluded.

In Equity.

Before his Honor the Primary Judge.

SHEPHERD V. GOODEY AND OTHERS.

His Honor delivered judgment in this case as follows:—This is a bill filed by the children of the late Mr. Shepherd, of Chippendale, against Thomas Berrington Goodey and Ann Goodey his wife, since deceased (formerly Ann Shepherd), praying that the trusts of Mr. Shepherd's will may be carried into execution, and the rights of the plaintiff declared. Also, that the usual accounts may be taken, and, in particular, how much of the personal estate of the testator has been received by or come to the hands of the defendant, J. B. Goodey; and that he may be decreed to replace the amount thereof, or to give security therefor to the satisfaction of this Court.

The testator appears to have died in January, 1856, leaving a widow and eight children, and a large amount of property, yielding now about £1700 per annum. His widow appears to have been sole trustee and executrix, and as such acted in the trust estates. She married the defendant, J. B. Goodey, in April, 1857, without any settlement.

The testator's will is dated October 1st, 1855, and is in the following terms, so far as necessary to decide the point at present raised:—"My will and meaning is, that my said wife shall, during the term of her natural life, be and remain in possession of all my household goods, chattels, and furniture, of what nature and kind soever; and that the remaining personal property—such as money—shall be for her use and benefit, and for the purpose of maintaining and educating my eight children hereinafter named, so far as the same will go. I give and devise all my real estate, of what nature or kind soever and wheresoever, unto my said dear wife, Ann Shepherd, upon trust, to receive the rents, issues, and profits thereof, and therewith to maintain herself and support and educate my eight children; William, Joseph, James, Charles, Ellen, Ann, George, and Mary, infants of tender age, until the youngest or only, as the case may be, shall attain the age of twenty-one years, and upon such event happening to divide the proceeds of the real estate, or the property itself, as may be determined on by a majority of my said children, equally between all of my said children, saving and retaining to herself my said wife a share equal to the share or part of my said children; or if there be only one between her my said wife and such only one."

The testator appears, also, to have executed two codicils, one dated at the same time as the will, and the other dated 28th November, 1855. This second codicil is expressed to be made in order to provide more effectually against any litigation,—a misfortune which very possibly might have been successfully avoided to the present time, except for the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Goodey a few weeks after their marriage.

It appears that from the testator's death up to the death of Mrs. Goodey, which took place in the present year, the testator's children have been properly maintained and educated by Mrs. Goodey under the trusts of their testator's will, and no questions or complaints appear to be raised in this suit as against Mrs. Goodey in that respect, and trustees have been recently appointed by the Court since Mrs. Goodey's decease.

The main question that was argued at the hearing, and upon which I must now decide, is as to a sum of £1600, which appears to have been drawn out of the Bank of New South Wales on the 25th of June, 1857, being part of a sum of £1836 4s. then standing in the name and to the credit of the defendant, then Mrs. Goodey. The particular cheque for £1600 was signed by Mrs. Goodey, but the body of the cheque was in the handwriting of the other defendant, J. B. Goodey.

It is necessary to examine carefully and to compare Mr. and Mrs. Goodey's evidence, to ascertain the real facts and circumstances under which this cheque was drawn and paid, and as to the application of the sum of £1600.

With regard to the commencement of this banking account Mrs. Goodey, in her evidence, says:—"Some money was in the Bank of New South Wales at the time of my first husband's death in my name. The amount was £2100 at my first husband's death. It was the money accumulated from my first husband's property during his lifetime. A few days before his death it was transferred to my name. It was put in my name because my husband was too ill to sign the deposit note."

With regard to the drawing out the £1600, he says: "I remember a transaction about £1600, part of this money; I recollect the 25th June, 1857; I lent my husband, Thomas Goodey, £1600 on that day; I gave it him in cash; I went to the bank myself and drew it, and gave it over to him; the only arrangement with my present husband was, that he was to extend his business as a miller; part of my late husband's property was a mill at Chippendale; my present husband carried on his business at the mill, part of my former husband's estate; when I gave it to him, I told him it did not belong to me, but to the children, and he said I could take it back at any time I required it; I have applied to him for it, the £1600; he has not repaid it; it is still due; he said the money was his and not mine, according to the marriage rights; when I gave him the money he did not require it as his own; I do not remember that he made any claim to it until I asked him to repay it; it was after I had proved the will that I gave him the money; my present husband was in possession of the mill for six years; he occupied it until we separated about four months ago; I think my eldest son William was present when I asked for the money to be repaid; he then made a claim to it, and said it was his own money."

Being cross-examined by Mr. Gordon for defendant, Mr. Goodey, she says:—"The £2100 was placed in my name about two or three days before my first husband's death; the illness was the only reason why it was placed in my name; the bank would not take that money without my husband's signature; I went to try to see if they would take it without his signature; they refused, and I put it in my own name until my husband got better; I did so without coming back and mentioning it to my husband; I took it down because I was afraid to keep it in the house; it was my husband's wish for me to do so; I understood that it was my husband's and mine, because I had helped to earn it; my husband had never given any of it to me; he never had said any of it was mine; I told him how I had put it in the bank, and he said I had done quite right; I told him that they would not take it without his signature, and that after he was well I could alter it; he said I had done quite right; he had no banking account with the Bank of New South Wales; he had no bank at all; the money had been accumulating about three years during his illness; I proved the will; the goods were sworn under £100; I thought that this money was part of his property; I know it was; my memory will not tell me when I paid the £1600 to Mr. Goodey, it was two or three months after I was married; I drew the money out with a cheque; Mr. Goodey drove me down in a dogcart, or else he walked down with me; nobody else was with me; Mr. Goodey had not any money, and I am not getting any interest from the bank; I offered of my own free will to extend the business with the money; I made the offer to him in my own house at Chippendale, next door to the mill; I told him I had a little money in the bank which did not belong to me, and he could have the use of it until such time as the children required it; those are exactly the words I did say; at first he said he did not care about taking it; I offered him a second time, and then he was glad to take it; he said I should have it back at any time I required it; the second offer took place on the day he got it; I had talked about it before; I am quite certain I never told Mr. Goodey that the £1600 was my own money; I am almost certain I handed the money when I took it from the bank; I think I gave it to him in the street, if not, as soon as I came home to Chippendale; I am certain it was £1600 Between Mr. Shepherd's death I had put money in and drawn money out; and it was reduced from about £2000 to £1600. She also says that she lodged money in the bank between Mr. Shepherd's death and the time of lending this money. The money so lodged was not the private money of Mr. Goodey, it was the produce of Shepherd's estate. I do not remember how often I lodged money. Whenever I had any money of the estate, which was not wanted for the children. I paid it into the bank. All the money I paid into the bank was the produce of the estate. In the valuation for the probate, the household furniture was alone considered."

Against this very simple and consistent account by Mrs. Goodey of the transactions, we have Mr. Goodey's admissions and evidence to the following effect:—"That he remembers going with Mrs. Goodey to the Bank of New South Wales and getting some money, about three months after their marriage, having had a conversation with Mrs. Goodey the same day on which she said she had some money in the bank, which had been given her by her previous husband, which she would get out of the bank and hand it over to me for the purpose of carrying on the business." He admits that she drew out the money, and afterwards they drove to the Commercial Bank, and she handed me a roll of notes, which he deposited there in his own name, to the amount of £1350." He also says that he paid in at the same time £200 in notes, and that sum was "my own." He denies that Mrs. Goodey ever "said anything about the money being a loan to me, or about my repaying it, or of its belonging to the children." He says he has spent the £1350 in carrying on the business, and in improving the property round the mill and the mill itself.

Upon cross-examination, he says he does not know that he had read Mr. Shepherd's will before he was married or before he had the money; but he has read the will many a time, and he will not swear that Mrs. Shepherd "did not show me the will before my marriage." He also swears that he did not know the amount she drew out of the bank, though, on looking at the cheque (exhibit A), he admits that the words "sixteen hundred" and the figures "£1600" are in his own handwriting. He then says he believed the money in the bank was his and Mrs. Goodey's, but he did not ask her as his own property. He does not remember ever having refused the money, but he will not undertake to swear that he did not.

In considering the results of all this testimony it is plain to my mind that the fund in the bank was originally of the testator's assets and subject to the trusts declared by the testator's will, and that Mr Goodey has never to the present hour claimed this fund as his wife's either as a *donatio mortis causa* or in any other marital right.

It is also equally clear to my mind that Mrs. Goodey has always dealt with this fund as part of her first husband's estate, and applied it upon the trusts of his will for herself and the children, and her own statement as to the application of this fund, and her dealing with his bank account, are exactly confirmed by the bank account itself, and also, to a very great extent, by the defendant's own admissions.

With reference to the transaction of the 25th June as to this particular cheque for £1600, I am clearly of opinion that the defendant's conduct is wholly at variance with his own hypothesis, whether, as claiming this money in his marital right, or as "being" his own and his wife's,—for in either case he had only to produce his certificate of marriage when he might have claimed the whole fund, and not the £1600 only. Instead of which he has left the accounts in his wife's name, and it appears that after the 25th June she drew out other sums and paid in other sums, leaving at the close of the account a balance of £196 4s. to her credit on this account.

I consider Mrs. Goodey's act of drawing out the £1600 to be so plainly done under his marital control and influence, that the devastavit and breach of trust was substantially his own act and deed, for which he is liable, under the circumstances, as much as if he himself had presented the cheque and received the money. Consequently, the only reduction will be in respect of any outlay which he can prove to have been made upon improving the trust property out of this particular fund.

Considering also the very manifest equivocations of his evidence, especially as to filling up the amount of the cheque, and the strong documentary confirmation of Mrs. Goodey's truthfulness contained in the banking accounts, I have no hesitation in deciding that Mr. Goodey had constructive, if not express, notice of the trusts affecting this sum of £1600, as part of the bank portion of the testator's assets held by Mrs. Goodey upon trust for herself and the children; and, consequently, that he must refund the money, as prayed by the bill.

The decree will therefore contain declarations to the above effect, and a direction to take the accounts as prayed, having regard to the above declarations.

I do not see that I can make any further declaration as to any other rights of the parties until the accounts have been duly taken and the net amount of the testator's assets ascertained. The receiver and maintenance to be continued. The defendant Goodey to pay the plaintiff's costs to the hearing. Mrs. Goodey to have no costs.

NOTICE.

1. The Court will not take the Equity Appeals until Wednesday next.
2. On Monday, the Ecclesiastical appeal case, and afterwards Walford v. The Mutual Provident Society, will be taken.
3. On Tuesday the New Trial Motions will be proceeded with.
4. On Wednesday, Hoffman's appeal case (Insolvency) will be heard, and will have precedence of the Equity Appeals.

D. B. Hutchinson, Prothonotary.

Supreme Court Office, 19th September, 1866.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Wednesday.

Before Mr. District Judge Dowling.

KELLER V. JOSEPHSON.

This was an action to recover the sum of £12 12s. for work done and materials provided, for goods sold and delivered, and for money paid by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request. The defence was payment, and never indebted. Mr. Healey, instructed by Mr. Makinson, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Windever, instructed by Mr. Castle, for the defendant. The work claimed for was plastering and other repairs to a house at the North Shore. A good deal of evidence was called, and many of the statements were conflicting. For the plaintiff, it was represented that the items specified in plaintiff's particulars were correct; the work had been properly performed, and the charges were fair and reasonable. The testimony for the defendant was to the effect that some of the work had not been done, and that other portions of it had been performed so badly that defendant had been obliged to have it done by other workmen. Some of the charges were excessive, and plaintiff had been actually paid more than the value of the work he had performed. His Honor gave a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the amount at £6 18s.

BOYD V. ADNUM.

This was a claim for work done under a contract, for extra work, and for cash paid by plaintiff on account of the defendant. The total of the plaintiff's particulars was £19 16s., but the only matter in dispute was a sum of £12 19s. 6d., for work and labour not included in the contract. Plaintiff stated that he had worked for thirty-four days, but the defendant represented that he had only worked twenty-four days. There was also a difference between the parties as to the rate of wages to be paid. Plaintiff claimed 10s. a day, whereas the defendant represented that the plaintiff's services were not worth more than 8s. Defendant had paid £5 into Court; and his Honor gave the plaintiff a verdict for £1 in excess of that amount. Mr. Davis, instructed by Mr. Castle appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. S. C. Brown for the defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of James P. B. Fraser, a single meeting. Fourteen debts were proved. Insolvent (who appeared by attorney), was ordered to comply with rule twenty, by noon of the 20th current, to deliver to his official assignee a promissory note mentioned in his schedule, and to attend at 11 o'clock of the 26th for examination. The meeting adjourned until the 26th.

In the estate of James Russell, a single meeting. One debt was proved, and the official assignee was directed to allow insolvent his household furniture, &c. The ratification of this direction to be considered on the 27th, and his Honor intimated that he will not ratify unless in the meantime the statement required by rule twenty be filed, and the costs, charges, &c., be paid.

In the estate of James A. Sing, a single meeting. Neither the insolvent nor any creditor attended.

In the estate of Hugh Norris, a single meeting. One debt was proved. The estate to be realised unless by the 26th current all costs, charges, &c., be liquidated.

In the estate of Eli Pickersgill, a single meeting. Insolvent did not appear. Two debts were proved. Estate to be realised unless costs, &c., be paid by the 26th current.

In the estate of Charles Creighton, a single meeting. Four debts were proved. Insolvent was allowed his furniture. The ratification to be considered on the 27th current, after notice to the landlord for his consent.

In the estate of George F. Mason, a single meeting. Insolvent was not present. One creditor was in attendance, but declined to prove in the absence of the insolvent, whom he wished to examine. The estate to be realised for payment of costs, charges, and expenses.

SURRENDERS.

Henry Kitton, of Denman. Liabilities, £1250 8s. 4d. Assets, £71 1s. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

James Forrester the elder, of Hartley, contractor. Liabilities, £607 11s 7d., of which £268 7s. 1d. is secured. Assets, £307 2s. 6d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

John Murphy, of Sydney, messenger. Liabilities, £9 0s. 11d. Assets, £2 15s. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, September 20.—At 11: Plans for confirmation, on motion by Mr. Humphery,—Simon Bulger, showing a dividend of 1s. 4½d. in the pound; James Curtis, 2s. 3¼d.; and by Mr. Mackenzie, John Mackel, 3s. 9¼d. Motion for compulsory sequestration: Henry Hume v. Philip Sweitzer; John Irving (administrator of the estate of Clark Irving, deceased) v. Wm. Wilson; James M'Leary v. John Watson; Emilio Zuccani v. Robert Nelson. Motions for ratification of creditor's directions in the estates of Arthur G. Cartlidge and Abel Whitehead.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, September 20.—At 10: Charles Mitchell, special, for proof of debt. At 11: Joseph Rayner, special, to make offer of composition.

Friday, 21.—At 11: Edward Barry, William Medler, single. Moss C. Cohen, John Hosking, adjourned second. *At Queanbeyan*: Robert Evans, single.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Wednesday.

Before their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Dangar, Day, Murphy, and Spence.

Of twenty-one persons brought before the Court five were discharged and one was remanded.

John Rees was found guilty of indecent behaviour, on Hyde Park, at midday of yesterday, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned three days. Thomas Jackson and Ann Macnamara, for indecent behaviour in the same place, at 10 o'clock at night, were each sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned one month; and Hannah Wilson, for indecent behaviour in the same place, at 11 o'clock at night, was sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned one month. Elizabeth Strickland, Phebe Poynter, Ann Malowey, Catherine Leonard, and Elizabeth Brown, were sent to gaol for seven days for riotous behaviour in Hyde Park at different times between half-past 10 and half-past 12 at night. The two prisoners last-named were sentenced to be imprisoned a second period of seven days for indecent behaviour (laughing) in the dock this morning.

William Brown, found guilty of gambling (playing at pitch and toss), in Sussex-street, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was sentenced to be imprisoned three days.

Ellen Ryan, for riotous behaviour in Market-street after midnight, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Ellen Chambers, charged with having in a public place made use of obscene language between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned three days.

John Porter found guilty of having stolen four shirts, the property of William Smith, of Parr-street, was sentenced to be imprisoned seven days.

On the summons paper were seven cases, three of which were struck out, and four were postponed.

The Roster—Messrs. Sutherland, Smithers, Birrell, Levey, and Woods have been summoned for Bench duty on Thursday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. E. Raper, and Mr. Spence.

Daniel Sheridan, for furiously driving a horse along the South Head Road, Paddington, was fined 10s. with costs.

Louisa Brown was fined 20s., or to be imprisoned three days for riotous behaviour in Bridge-street.

James Smith, of Watson's Bay, was charged with a breach of the Fisheries Act, there being found in his boat, moored at Camp Cove, a net having nineteen fathoms of the bunt only an inch and a quarter, and only fifteen fathoms of the wings in accordance with the law. Fined 20s.

John Holt, licensee of the Prince of Wales Hotel, was fined 2s. 6d. with costs for keeping his house open for the sale of liquor at an illegal hour on Sunday, the 9th instant; and Robert Brown, of the Family Hotel, Windmill-street, was fined 20s. with costs for neglecting to keep up a light in front of his house.

Alexander M'Kenzie, 23, storekeeper, was apprehended under a warrant issued by the Bench at Murrurundi, charged with absconding from the hired service of Frederick Robert White, of Harbour Vale, in the district of Murrurundi, and whilst before the Court this morning he was arrested by detective Raven on a charge of uttering a forged cheque for £6. From the evidence of James White, who is a brother of prosecutor, residing at the Union Club, it appeared that prisoner had, on the representation that he had no money to enable him to get back to Murrurundi, got an advance from him of £3, and afterwards applied for more, but did not get any. The cheque produced by detective Raven bore as a signature the name of James White, and was drawn on the bank of New South Wales. Witness stated that the signature was not his, although it exhibited a good imitation of the way in which he wrote his surname; but he did not keep an account at this bank. The writing in the cheque which was drawn in favour of Alexander M'Kenzie, was like that in a letter prisoner had sent to him, and the cheque was endorsed (as if passed for collection), to the account of Daniel Robinson. The cheque had been cashed by Daniel Robinson, of William-street, Woolloomooloo, to whom it was presented whilst prisoner was at the counter of the bar. He sent it to the bank at Maitland and it was returned marked no account; and he afterwards saw Mr. James White who told him the signature was not his. Prisoner said nothing in defence, and was committed for trial at next sitting of the Criminal Court.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

Term List.—New Trial Motions.—Aarons v. Cheatham; O'Driscoll v. Creagh; Hill v. Burt; Rueden v. Bagnall; Joseph v. Wilcox.

Business in Master's Office.—Miller v. Attorney General and another, to settle conditions and advertisement of sale; Higham and others v. Heilyer, to proceed on receiver's 6th account; Alliance Bank v. Irving, adjourned taxation.

DISTRICT COURT.

Cause List.

5588 Leslie v. Scholey	5655 Buck v. Twight and wife
5613 Woods v. Houghton	5678 White v. Holland
5624 Drury v. Bethel	5689 Scholtz v. Storch
5625 Jobbing v. Lockyer	5703 M'Lain v. Milford
5651 Hoy v. Harpur and another	5713 Harpur v. M'Mahon
5652 Smith v. Murphy	5743 Mulhall v. Punch and another
5653 Stevenson v. Davis	5802 Finlayson v. Wilson
5654 Haughton v. Campbell	

WINDSOR.

[From our Correspondent.]

Fatal Accident.—On Thursday, the 30th ultimo, a young man, named Thomas Walker, was accidentally killed at the M'Donald River by a tree falling on him. The constable stationed at St. Albans reports that Walker, in company with another young man, was engaged in cutting down a tree for a bees' nest. When but partially cut through the tree split up, and unexpectedly fell upon Walker, injuring the spine, and thereby paralysing the whole body from the neck downwards. The unfortunate young man lingered for about twenty-four hours, when death relieved him from his sufferings.

Police Office.—Saturday, 8th September.—Before Messrs. Johnston and Terry, J.P.'s.—Thomas Waters, landlord of the Clare Castle, appeared to answer a charge under the 29th section of the Publicans Act, for allowing gaming in his licensed public-house. From the evidence of senior-sergeant Frewin, it appeared that on the night of the 1st instant he entered the parlour of the Clare Castle and found three or four persons sitting round a table, and in the act of playing cards, and the defendant sitting by. Waters denied that they were playing, but the Bench found him guilty of the offence charged, and sentenced him to pay a fine of £15.

Wesleyan Methodist Church.—On Monday, the 17th instant, a soiree was held in connection with this church, to liquidate some circuit expenses. At half-past 5 p.m. nearly two hundred persons sat down to tea in the spacious schoolroom. The tables, superintended by ladies of the congregation, were well-provided with all sorts of niceties in the shape of confections, &c., and the general arrangements were excellent. After tea, a public meeting was held in the church adjoining, which was comfortably filled. Mr. John Ducker, of Richmond, presided, who, after referring to the progress made in the Windsor Circuit by the Wesleyan body, called on the Rev. P. Turner to address the meeting. Mr. Turner expressed his pleasure at what he had tasted, seen, and heard, and stated that he expected to be still more gratified before the meeting concluded by seeing a certain debt cleared off. Mr. James Ascough, J.P., then spoke. He expressed his feelings of respect for the Wesleyan Church. He believed that it had been made a means of much good, and was happy at being present at so pleasant a gathering. He urged upon the meeting the necessity and advantage of having their Church property entirely free from debt. The Rev. W. Schofield, in a long and interesting speech, gave a description of the Windsor Circuit when he was first stationed in it, upwards of thirty years ago, and referred to the great advancement that had been made. He was much pleased at meeting old friends and recognising old faces. The Rev. W. Fidler next addressed the meeting, and in an amusing and telling speech gave a statement of the causes of the debt which they had met that evening to liquidate. The minister's residence had become sadly out of repair, in consequence of which the floors had had to be relaid, and the house thoroughly renovated; new furniture had also been procured at a considerable cost, and so that evening a special effort had been made to pay the expense thus incurred. With the proceeds of the tea and the result of an appeal at the public meeting, the sum of about £37 was realised. Between the speeches the choirs of the Richmond and Windsor Wesleyan Churches, assisted by friends from other Churches, sang several anthems with good effect. Votes of thanks were given to the choir, the ladies and the chairman, and the Benediction brought to an end a most interesting and successful meeting.

The Weather and the Crops.—We regret to learn that the rust is making its appearance in some places amongst the wheat, which otherwise looks splendid. The farmers are in great fear that the infection will again destroy the crops. The weather continues fine, dry, and warm, but rain is much wanted.

ARMIDALE.

[From our Correspondent.]

National Schools.—During the past fortnight the District Inspector of these schools has been visiting different parts of the New England district and examining the children. On Thursday he examined those attending the National School in Armidale. The attendance on the occasion was nearly sixty, with a preponderance of girls, and the examination was conducted in the presence of the local patrons and a large number of the friends of the institution. The present master, Mr. Flashman, has been in occupation only about four months; but, notwithstanding the brief period, the numbers in attendance are larger than for a long time previously, and the proficiency of the children brought forth some flattering remarks from the Inspector.

Grafton Road.—I have been informed that the District Surveyor, Mr. W. A. B. Greaves, has received instructions from the head of his department to survey a line of road from Armidale to Grafton. I believe, however, that no reference has been made in his instructions to the recent agitation here on the subject. This is borne out by the fact of our mayor having recently received from the Minister for Works a reply to the memorial transmitted to him, which simply acknowledges the receipt of it, and promises consideration. Probably the Minister will take credit to himself for moving in the matter, uninfluenced by the memorial, or, it may be, that the instructions to the district surveyor are preliminary to a careful consideration of the subject before definitely replying to the representations made. However this may be the question of outlet or no outlet will apparently be soon decided, either by a compliance with the public wish or a refusal to grant the road *desired*. If the latter it will probably be made a starting point for another agitation. The other day I expressed a hope—which was but an echo of a large class of the most influential residents of New England—that Mr. Martin will visit here for the assizes in October next. As the subject of the road referred to may very soon be submitted to the Executive, it forms an additional motive for the visit suggested. I am aware there are many inconveniences standing in the way during the present session of Parliament, but the claims of the Northern districts, embracing a large portion, and without doubt one of the richest portions of New South Wales, cannot be much longer studiously or negligently left to itself, while other parts are being so much cared for. At all events, the visit suggested will be a public evidence that the Sydney Government are at least desirous of fairly considering the public claims, by one of its members inspecting the district.

The weather during the week has been dry, with occasional but slight morning frosts. These generally continue more or less till the middle of October, but should they not be more severe than at present, it is very probable (the weather otherwise being favourable), that we shall have a large crop of fruit the next season. Vegetables are exceedingly scarce, and command high rates, a little rain, however, will bring forth an abundant supply. The wheat crops look healthy, but I am told the most healthy and flourishing looking crops between Armidale and Singleton are those in the neighbourhood of Tamworth. Many farmers at the latter place are cutting off the heads of wheat as feed for cattle, it being so rank, fully expecting the heads to be reformed and fill out.

NEWCASTLE.

[From our Correspondent.]

Inquiry into the late Fire.—The coroner (Mr. R. C. Knaggs) held an inquiry on Monday, at the Australian Hotel, respecting the fire that took place on the previous day, when the following evidence was adduced:—

Archibald Hay deposed: I am a cabinetmaker and upholsterer; my workshop was in Wolf-street, Newcastle; it was a large wooden building, 50 feet by 18 feet, two storeys high; it contained property consisting of timber, work in preparation, carpenters' and joiners' tools, to the value of over £500; it was burned down with all the stock and property on yesterday; I was not on the premises, nor was there any one working there on yesterday; I was not in Newcastle when the fire broke out; I returned home about half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon; at that time my workshops and other buildings adjoining it were nearly burned down; my workshop was not insured; I applied to have it insured, but the insurance companies I applied to refused to take the risk.

Henry Webb deposed: I am foreman of the Newcastle Volunteer Fire Brigade; I reside at Newcastle; yesterday afternoon, a little after 4 o'clock, I heard the alarm of fire; I got the engine out as soon as possible, and went to Hay's workshop, which was then on fire, and portion of the roof was falling in; as there was no chance of saving any of Hay's property, or Hickenbotham's store, which was then on fire, my attention was directed to the Presbyterian Church, which was about twelve feet from Hay's workshop, the windows of the church on the western side and portion of the roof were then on fire, and as the fire was travelling up the roof inside we went into the church, and put a ladder up to the ventilator in the ceiling, and passed the hose through it to the place in the roof where the fire was making rapid progress; it was at once got under and extinguished; the fittings were removed in not by my instructions; cannot say who got them removed; I think that the damage will amount to two or three hundred pounds, including the cost of replacing the fittings; Hickenbotham's store caught fire shortly after we arrived; on examining the fittings found them in better order than I expected; on making my report to the insurance companies I made a rough statement of the value of the property destroyed.

William Garland deposed: About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon I was near Mr. Hay's workshop, returning from church; I saw a fire blazing on the ground outside of Mr. Hay's shop, under the stairs leading to the upper story, and saw two boys running from the fire into Hunter-street; I gave the alarm at once, and in about ten minutes the whole place was on fire; Hickenbotham's store also caught fire, and was burned down; Hay's place was burned down in twenty minutes; I don't know who the boys were.

Samuel Thomas Knagg deposed: About 4 o'clock yesterday I met a little boy crying in Hunter-street, who told me that John or James (or some such name) Livermore set Hay's workshop on fire; after saying that he ran away; I did not see him again.

John Anderson deposed: I was engaged in the Sabbath-school at the Presbyterian Church till about 4 o'clock, when I heard that there was a fire at Hay's workshop, and shortly after it extended to the church; a number of people rushed to the church to remove the fittings; Mr. Rodgers, the superintendent of the school, told them not to do so. By Rev. Mr. Bain: Don't know by what authority the fittings were removed; it was against the wish of Mr. Rodgers.

James Paine, a lad about five years of age, said, about 4 o'clock yesterday, I was returning from Sunday-school; I went into Hay's yard with James and George Livermore; George Livermore struck a match and set fire to some shavings, when we saw them blazing up we ran away, and I went home.

James Livermore, a boy about eight years of age, stated, I saw a fire in Hay's yard, next Hickenbotham's store; I went to Mr. Langham's for water to put it out; I was not in Hay's yard at all; I was in the street when I first saw the fire; there were other boys with me.

Richard Wood, a lad about seven years old, stated that as he was returning from Sunday school he met the Livermores; they went over to Langham's; George Livermore knocked down a little boy and took a match from him; we then went into Hay's yard, and George Livermore struck a match and set fire to some shavings under the steps at Hay's workshop, which soon caught fire; they went to Langham's for water, but not getting any, they ran away; witness recognised John Allen, a lad about five years of age, as the boy the match was taken from, also George Livermore, as the lad that took the match from Allen and set fire to the shavings.

John Allen was brought forward by his father, and stated that he was knocked down yesterday afternoon at Langham's door by George Livermore, but denied having any matches.

John Gow, a lad about eight years of age, stated, on yesterday afternoon he was coming home from the Sunday school and met the Livermores, and that George Livermore snatched a match from Allen, and we went to Hay's yard, where George Livermore struck a match, and set some shavings on fire that were under the steps in Hay's yard; also stated when he took the match from him that he would make a fire; he had four matches, but Livermore only took one from him.

George Livermore, the father of James and George Livermore, here stated that he could produce witnesses to prove that his children were not near Hay's yard at the time the fire broke out; at his request the following witnesses were called:—

William Hall deposed: I live at Newcastle; the Livermore's boys, now present, were at my house, yesterday, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, they came with me to Hunter-street, as far as Mr. Langham's, where I missed them, and did not see them again after 4 o'clock; I then went on to Bolton-street, and went down to the railway line; I saw the fire; the Livermores were not with me then; it took me about five minutes to walk from Langham's house round by Bolton-street to the railway line; when I came to the gate I saw the fire.

Mr. Livermore declined to call any more witnesses.

The Rev. Mr. Bain, minister of the Presbyterian church attended to watch the proceedings on behalf of the church, and sub-inspector Harrison for the police.

The Jury found the following verdict:—"That the fire at Hay's workshop, Presbyterian church, and other buildings was caused by a certain boy, George Livermore, aged 5 years, striking a lucifer match and setting fire to certain wood shavings lying near the aforesaid workshop, and that the said fire was accidental." The following rider was added:—"The jury hereby express their entire satisfaction at the behaviour of the Fire Brigade. The prompt manner in which the Brigade rendered their assistance demands from the citizens of Newcastle their general approbation and support."

JERILDEREE.

[From a Correspondent.]

September 10.—This portion of Riverina has been providentially blessed with a copious fall of rain during the present month, the amount being two inches and the tenth of an inch. The Billabong Creek is now running past here a "banker," an event of peculiar interest to station holders, for it is now three years since the creek ran from its head; so great is the volume of water now rolling down, that several very fine dams have been totally swept away. I was yesterday informed that Mr. Reed's (Clear Hills Run) dam, Mr. Hugh Glass's Nowraine dam, and Mr. Murchison's dam, at Yathong, gave way before the roaring torrent. Hundreds of pounds have thus been lost, but what is of far greater moment—valuable stores of water, which it was hoped would suffice for the next two years, have escaped.

Shearing has commenced in right good earnest. At the Yanko station, belonging to Messrs. Wilson, Brothers, under the superintendence of Mr. J. Weir, they have already shorn 20,000; the number of sheep to pass through the Yanko shed is 160,000. So perfect are the arrangements, and so extensive is the building (having accommodation for sixty-four shearers) that in five weeks the whole of the sheep are shorn, and turned out into their respective paddocks.

It would indeed astonish the "Harpies" who rail against the squatter to see the immense improvements made on this station, to say nothing of Bundure, Widgiewa, Wunnamurra, Burrabogie, and a host of other stations.

On Yanko alone, during shearing, 140 men are employed, and so numerous are the applications to the manager of this extensive establishment, that as many as seventy travellers have in one night sought for work and shelter—the latter never being denied them. So great a tax is the "tramp" on the squatter, that rations for this *genus homo* are a considerable item in the station expenses, in many cases amounting to £500 per annum. This is all borne by the much abused squatter. Would our stump orators and radicals in Sydney like such a tax applied to them?

VICTORIA.

By the City of Melbourne steamer we have Melbourne papers to the 17th instant.

The *Argus* of 15th instant states that hot winds and dust storms are coming early this season. During the whole of Friday a strong northerly wind prevailed in Melbourne, and between heat and dust, the weather was anything but comfortable. At 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, the wind was still strong from the northward, and there was no appearance of approaching change.

The same paper mentions that a fine addition to the racing stock of the colony has just been brought out in the ship Suffolk, which arrived in the bay on Saturday, from London. Stockowner, the name of this interesting importation, is a three-year old colt by the far-famed Stockwell, out of Ennui, and is half-brother to Lord Lyon, winner of the Derby this year, and Rustic. Mr. Hurtle Fisher superintended the embarkation of Stockowner at Plymouth, and every care seems to have been taken of him during the voyage.

Sheep and cattle stealing (says the *Talbot Leader*) are very prevalent in the Beckworth district just now, the former especially. We understand that Messrs. Nichol and Sons have within the last few weeks had nearly 100 sheep stolen from them, one flock alone diminishing to the extent of over thirty, from this cause. The plan adopted by the thieves is to enter the yard during the night, and so abstract the sheep. The yard being 200 yards from the shepherd's hut, much facilitates these predatory raids. The other night Mr. Fraser, farmer, was similarly victimised, the thieves stealing a fine milch cow from his yard.

A substance, said to be petroleum (says the *Geelong Advertiser*), has been submitted to Mr. Green, of Malop-street. It was brought to town by Mr. Meggs, who brought it from Adelaide. In appearance it resembles peat. On examination, it shows a wood formation and a leaf structure, that might be looked for as indicating the locality of a coal formation. The substance is not friable but cohesive, and to some extent expansive. At the first view it might be taken for Indiarubber, and possesses the quality of that article, inasmuch as it will obliterate pencil marks. Its combustion is easy by ordinary flame, and it burns fiercely to the point of exhaustion. The stuff, whatever it may be—and we think that it is an indigenous substance, not allied to a slaty formation—we are told, extends over large tracts of country in South Australia. It is not soluble in ether, so far as experiments have gone. Its exposed side is gritty, but, on rending the integrity of the stuff, pieces of wood are visible in a state of petrifaction, and foliage in various stages of change. The exhibit will repay inspection, and it is interesting to all inclined to scientific pursuits.

We learn from the *Ballarat Star* "that, after a long investigation at Linton, on Thursday, Walter Robertson was committed for trial at the next Circuit Court on a charge of having caused the death of his wife, Jeannette Robertson. The option of bail was allowed—the prisoner in £600, and two sureties of £300 each. Mr. Cuthbert appeared for the prisoner, and Mr. Mitchell (Randall, Mitchell, and Doward), was present to watch the case on behalf of the insurance company with whom a policy of insurance for £1000 had been effected by the prisoner. Mr. T. Jaques Martin was also present for the company." The evidence was very conflicting, and the Bench expressed their opinion that the Attorney-General was not likely to order a prosecution.

As a test of the value of the scientific theory that gold is not plentiful below a certain depth, the *Mount Alexander Mail* mentions that the Mariners' Reef Company, the deepest mine in the colony, some 800 feet and which lately fell into Mr. Richard Schlesinger's hand for a mere song, has, from sixty-five loads of stone, yielded 250 oz. of retorted gold.

The *Geelong Advertiser* reports:—For some time past the officers of the harbour department have been engaged, along with the officers and crew of the steamship Pharos, in putting down screw piles along the edge of the new channel, in order the more effectually to guide shipping safely through. There has also been an important step taken in reference to the old ship channel, to facilitate its safe navigation during the night by vessels arriving at this port. Most of our readers will remember that the Bird Rock Channel is shaped something like a half moon, and after passing the lightship the difficulty has been to know exactly when to alter the vessel's course, so as to keep in the centre of the fairway. By the erection of a light on the lower red dolphin, a most efficient means has been provided for the guidance of mariners, not only in passing through the channel, but in subsequently coming up to the anchorage; instead of, as formerly, having occasionally to remain outside all night. The way in which this work has been accomplished is so substantial and satisfactory as to reflect great credit on the department engaged in its performance, and it will prove a permanent comfort and advantage to the shipping at this port.

Saturday's *Argus* remarks that the agitation in favour of protection to the farmer makes but little progress. Meetings continue to be held from time to time in the agricultural districts, at which resolutions are unanimously carried condemnatory of the protection principle; and that is nearly all that the assembled farmers do on behalf of a corn-tax. They first denounce protection as a whole, then affirm that while other classes are protected they must be protected also, or they will be robbed; after which there is nothing more to do but appoint a committee and then disperse. Of subsequent proceedings we hear nothing, and we presume there is nothing to hear. The fact is, the agitation is an empty pretence. The farmers do not believe in protection, even to the farmer; and though they permit themselves to be drawn to those meetings by the representations of a few busy-bodies among their number, who again are the mere agents of the protectionists of Melbourne and other large towns, their heart is not in the agitation. Consequently, after the several districts have made their little demonstration, the matter is quietly allowed to drop.

The season's wool clip in the Western district is coming forward for shipment at Geelong. Several drayloads have come down during the last day or two from Mr Williamson's station, in the St. Arnaud district, and Mr. Robinson's station, at the Leigh Road. As many as 700 bales are expected this season from Mr. A. S. Robertson's station at Corangamite.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Rosier, gunsmith, of Little Collins-street, the *Argus* has been allowed to inspect a Prussian needle-gun, made by Oemichen, of Berlin. For the sake of those ignorant of its construction we may observe that the breech is opened by sliding back an inner tube along a groove a little to the left of the upper line of the barrel. The needle is then seen in the part so drawn back, and the cartridge—which includes the shot, the gunpowder, and the detonating powder—is inserted when the gun is to be loaded. The movable portion of the breech is then pushed back to its place, and fastened by a slight turn to the right. After this the gun is set at full cock by drawing back one trigger, and by gently touching another a little in advance of the first the piece is discharged. It is scarcely necessary to add that the gun is fitted with sights like other rifles. The needle-gun which we have attempted to describe is said to be capable of being fired, at the utmost, six times a minute. At the full average rate, however—three times a minute—the gun soon becomes unbearably hot. From a description of Schneider's method of converting the Enfield rifle into a breech-loader, it is stated that the gun as so altered can be discharged fifteen times per minute, and to be free from the defects of the needle-gun. But *nous verrons.*

NEW CALEDONIA.

We are in receipt of papers from New Caledonia from the 29th July to the 2nd of September.

M. Paul Michel Frederic Candiere, Lieutenant de Vaisseau joined H. I. M.'s frigate Sibylle to return to France, in pursuance of an order of M. Guillain, Chef de division Navale, dated the 15th of July last. Lieutenant de Vaisseau M. Chevallier, about the same time, also left the Caledonienne to return to France in the Sibylle. Monsieur M. E. Raphael, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, formerly attached to the Sibylle, has left that vessel and has been placed by M. Guillain in command of the Caledonienne. Other similar changes are reported. The Sibylle, under the command of Captain Kerangel, sailed from Tahiti on the 4th of August, with detachments of infantry and artillery—having also on board various objects for exhibition at Paris at the International Exposition of 1867.

The reverend mother Agnes, superioress of the sisterhood of St. Joseph, died at Noumea on the 10th of August, deeply regretted. She had been for the three years before her death constantly engaged in educating the female children at the principal settlements of New Caledonia, and in the performance of other religious and charitable works.

The 15th of August, being the fête-day of the Emperor, was observed as a public holiday at Noumea with all the usual marks of loyalty and rejoicing. There was a grand dinner for the Government officials in the evening. The ball in honour of the anniversary came off with great éclat on the 18th of August.

At Chepenha, on the Lifu Islands or Loyalty Group, a new Protestant chapel was founded on the fête-day of the Emperor. The Roman Catholics assisted at the ceremony. The Rev. Mr. Sleigh prayed for the Imperial Family of France, and preached to the people. The Rev. Mr. Macfarlane led the hymn, and also preached to the people, taking for his text a verse in the Gospel for the day. The resident Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen were entertained by Captain Gilanton, and the natives appear to have enjoyed the festivities. The foundations of the Protestant chapel were dug by the French soldiers.

Collections are being made at Noumea towards the fund for the Tower of Joan of Arc at Rouen.

Thistles.—A correspondent writes:—"As I observe an unusually large number of thistles this year, I would wish to give a hint to my brother agriculturists how to get rid of them. My farm, a few years ago, was dreadfully infested with them. I effected their destruction by the following plan:—I had them mown at this season of the year, *i. e.*, just preceding the development of the flower. This prevents the seed coming to maturity, and it is quite as essential to have them cut again in autumn, as the stem is then hollow, and by cutting off the top, the rain-water passes down the tube and rots the root. Thus both the seed and root are destroyed."—*Daily Telegraph.*

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Tofteombs, ship, 673 tons, Captain Russell, from the Downs 21st June. Saunders and Co., agents.

Jessie Kelly, schooner, 140 tons, Captain Smith, from Mauritius 16th August. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.

Liberator, ship, 800 tons, Captain Vollar, from the Downs 14th June. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents.

Helen, barque, 348 tons, Captain Wilson, from Mauritius 20th August. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

City of Melbourne (s.), 615 tons, Captain Walker, from Melbourne 17th instant. Passengers—Rev. Mr. Leishman, Mrs. Leishman, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Foley, Mrs. Pearson, Messrs. Johnson, Gannon, M'Kay, Gregory, Sands, Evans, and 29 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Ellesmere, barque, 220 tons, Captain Lake, from Albert River 8th August. Passengers—Messrs. Thompson and Hargraves, Captain Graham. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Hunter (s.), 220 tons, Captain Mailler, from Clyde River. Passengers—Messrs. Chapman, Smith, Lane, James, and 10 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Success, for Tahiti.
Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton.
Eagle (s.) for Maryborough.
Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.
Grafton (s.), for the Macleay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Claud Hamilton (s.), for the Grey and Hokitika; Coya, for San Francisco; Fromm, Harlaw, for Shanghai; Western Star, for Wellington.

CLEARANCES.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Coya, barque, 515 tons, Captain Paige, for San Francisco. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. E. Jeffrey, Dr. Rowden, Mrs. Rowden, and Mr. G. Byrnes.

Fromm, barque, 196 tons, Captain Lutzen, for Shanghai.

Harlaw, ship, 894 tons, Captain Philips, for Shanghai. Passengers—Messrs. T. E. Hawkins, J. Cashman, and 3 in the steerage.

Western Star, brig, 179 tons, Captain Chamberlain, for Wellington. Passengers—Mrs. M'Donald and child, Mrs. Collie and child, and Mr. H. Williams.

Balclutha (s.), 272 tons, Captain Smith, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Mrs. A. Cameron, Mrs. Cameron and 2 children, Misses Cameron (4), Mrs. Coghill and 2 children, Master Coghill, Messrs. A. Cameron, D. Healey, D. Cameron, R. H. Templeton, M'Donald, Coghill, G. T. Burns, and 54 in the steerage.

Eagle (s.) 147 tons, Captain Hill, for Maryborough.

COASTERS INWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Elizabeth, from the Hawkesbury, with 1000 bushels maize, 3 coops poultry, 8 cases eggs; Agenoria, from Shellharbour, with 33 kegs butter, 3 cases eggs, 2 bundles skins, 3 calves; Hirondelle, Uncle Tom, Catherine Agnes, from Wollongong, with 401 tons coal; Bungaree, from Jervis Bay, with 40,000 feet timber, 6 kegs butter, 16 sides bacon; Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter River, with 20 bales wool, 200 trusses hay, 22 bags maize, 4 cases vestas, 1 case tobacco, 100 sheep, 84 pigs, 2 calves, 2 coops poultry, 6 cases eggs, and 3 bags bacon; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 6 bullocks, 2 calves, 1 case brooms, 9 cases eggs, 4 baskets fish, 1 coop fowls, 189 bales hay, 6 hides, 1 horse, 52 bags maize, 1 cask oranges, 5 bags oysters, 51 pigs, 25 bags potatoes, 164 sheep, 9 bags turnips, and 51 bales wool.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Lady of the Lake, for Shoalhaven; Gorilla, for Manning River; Au Revoir, Jane, Fame, Uncle Tom, for Newcastle; Agenoria, for Shellharbour; Sarah Nicholl, for Macleay River; Catherine Agnes, for Wollongong.

IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Ellesmere, from Albert River: 30 bales wool, Order.

Tofteombs, from London: 22 packages, Myers and Solomon; 1 case, W. Beal; 20 casks, F. Nainby; 42 casks, W. B. Haigh; 1 case, W. L. M'Leod; 6 packages, W. S. Friend; 14 cases, E. and W. Paul; 6 cases, Molison and Black; 49 hogsheads, 207 cases, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 cask, E. C. Cracknell; 18 cases, M. M'Mahon; 20 packages, W. M. Martyn; 520 packages, F. Lassetter; 28 cases, 30 casks, Saunders and Co.; 79 cases, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 200 cases, 20 casks, 25 hogsheads, Campbell and Co.; 1 case, Hume; 1 case, R. Rice; 6973 chairs, 106 casks, Commissioner of Railways; 320 cases, J. Frazer and Co.; 1 case, Clarke; 157 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 3 packages, J. Hamburger; 29 hogsheads, Brown and Co.; 5 half-tierces, 2340 casks gunpowder, W. Wolfen and Co.; 27 packages, J. Keep; 30 hogsheads, 20 casks, Mason, Brothers; 1 cask, Butcher; 10 bales, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 2 casks, H. Challener; 1 cask, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 1 package, G. R. Addison; 12 cases R. Duncan and Co.; 23 packages, J. Murphy; 95 packages, Saddington and Sons; 1 case, C. H. Brashie; 14 cases, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case, Spencer; 22 packages, Buyers and Co.; 1 case, J. Bell; 12 cases, H. Woolnough; 114 packages, S. Owen and Co.; 39 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 19 packages, H. Myers; 1 bin, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 8 packages, Berens, Levi, and Co.; 86 packages, Constable and Turner; 1 case, J. Anderson; 19 packages, J. M'Donald; 10 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 1 case, T. Hall; 1 case, A. Belfield; 46 packages, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 6 packages, Colonial Sugar Company; 20 bales, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 14 packages, A. Tange and Co.; 93 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 22 packages, Vickery and Hall; 113 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 24 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 80 packages, Brown and Co.; 100 casks gunpowder, S. Binnie and Co.; 650 packages, Love and Son; 8 packages, S. Emanuel and Son; 32 packages, Strachan and Co.; 20 hogsheads, Moss and Allt; 518 packages, J. J. Curran; 2780 packages, Order.

Liberator, from London: 68 hogsheads, 100 casks, 425 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 80 casks, 66 hogsheads, Brown and Co.; 60 hogsheads, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 5 packages, Alderson and Sons; 30 hogsheads, 20 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 2 packages, E. Pugh and Co.; 6 packages, Petersen and Co.; 20 packages, Saddington and Sons; 2 packages, Bradley and Co.; 7 packages, M. Spence; 3 packages, J. Lobb; 1 package, Crossman; 12 packages, R. Peek; 19 packages, F. Perks; 7 cases, A. Hordern and Co.; 20 packages, L. and E. Hordern; 43 bales paper, J. Fairfax and Sons; 2 packages, H. Rourke; 109 packages, E. Vickery; 8 packages, Fahey; 21 packages, F. Lassetter; 1 package, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 14 packages, E. Greville; 4 packages, Brush and Mac Donnell; 1 case, Buyers and Co.; 1 package, E. and W. Paul; 1 case, Worms and Co.; 7 packages, Allcock and Co.; 13 packages, C. Moore and Co.; 32 packages, J. B. Tickle; 4 packages, Robinson and Co.; 1 package, Dangar and Co.; 7 packages, E. T. Penfold; 500 boxes, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 5 cases, Molison and Black; 4 packages, A. S. Webster; 10 packages, Dalton, Brothers; 5 packages, J. C. Peters; 11 packages, G. Moore; 1 package, Roberts; 1 package, J. Brush; 5 packages, W. Saber; 1 package, J. Wilson; 14 packages, F. E. Sloper; 14 packages, Keep and Parsons; 1 package, J. R. Want; 1 package, L. Gentis; 22 packages, J. Meillon; 169 packages, Pesq and Co.; 80 packages, Parbury, Brothers; 5 packages, Williams and Co.; 50 casks beer, 10 packages, J. Moores; 3 packages, Elvy and Co.; 28 packages, Morey and Price; 7 packages, Faux and Beard; 55 packages, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 2 packages, P. Falk; 12 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 package, Parrot, Brothers; 44 packages, F. Macnab and Co.; 1 package, Hagen; 4 packages, J. F. Holle; 2 packages, Hobson and Whiting; 251 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 271 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 94 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 13 packages, R. Braun; 30 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 91 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 755 rails, Railway Commissioner; 250 casks beer, 1967 packages, Order.

City of Melbourne (s.), from Melbourne: 40 boxes florida water, 1 package, J. and E. Row; 1 parcel, C. W. Bailer; 1 package, G. King; 6 trunks boots, Callaghan and Sons; 28 packages luggage, Duc de Penthievre; 5 boxes, 1 bundle, G. Fox and Co.; 12 quarter-casks wine, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 10 boiler plates, F. Lassetter; 1 parcel, W. and S. Gardiner; 5 cases, W. Maddock; 3 sacks seeds, 3 sacks potatoes, Law, Somner, and Co.; 2 cases, R. G. Tucker; 1 parcel, Mr. Cubitt; 1 parcel, M'Dermott; 1 case, Hendrick, Livermore, and Co.; 34 bundles steel, 816 bars steel, S. Jacobs; 3 packages, Morrice and Vallach; 1 case, R. Henderson; 1 box, T. Gibson; 1 parcel, Hebblewhite; 1 parcel, M'Kennedy; 35 packages, Leishman; 65 cases, S. Fraser and Co.; 1 parcel, Clarson, Shallard, and Co.; 2 rams, E. Knox; 20 bars 93 plates iron, Learmonth and Co.; 1 parcel, Morrice and Valleck; 1 parcel, Wiltsbury; 9 boxes gold (9290 oz. 16 dwts. 8 grs.), Oriental Bank; 4 boxes gold (4389 oz. 6 grs.), Union Bank; 30 packages, Order.

Jessie Kelly, from Mauritius: 4000 bags sugar, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.

Helen, from Mauritius: 6140 bags 137 pockets sugar, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 226 chests 427 half-chests tea, M. Bayley; 40 chests tea, R. T. Ford and Co.; 6 hogsheads 5 quarter-casks brandy, Curcier and Adet; 2 cases drapery, Keep and Parsons; 3 cases, Beilby and Scott; 27 packages, J. Powell; 6 cases apples, H. Hargreaves; 3 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 10,000 sovereigns, London Chartered Bank; 34 bags oysters, Dyke; 1 case, F. Lassetter; 12 tierces beef, J. J. Wright and Co.; 1 case, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 1 case wine, H. R. N. S. N. Co.; 1 buggy, Green; 15 casks butter, H. Clarke; 3 casks honey, J. Aiton; 3 packages, Police Department; 300 bags maize, J. Walker; 2 packages, C. J. Byrnes and Co.; 2 cases, Molison and Black; 143 cases fruit, R. M'Roberts; 1 package, Hamilton; 1 package, H. P. Palser; 1 case, Telegraph Department; 7 cases oranges, Mills; 60 bags oysters, R. Emerson; 37 fish, Chen Ateak; 4 cases fruit, Martin; 5 bags oysters, Williams; 45 casks tallow, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 case plants, Shepherd and Co.; 142 cases fruit, 3 cases, J. Brown; 220 cases fruit, F. Cullen; 93 bags maize, 10 kegs butter, Whittingham Brothers; 2 packages, W. Drynan and Co.; 296 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 1 case, Australian Mutual Provident Society; 27 packages, Metcalfe and Foss; 75 cases fruit, 26 bags oysters, J. Sainty; 60 bags maize, 8 kegs butter, C. B. Bond; 234 cases fruit, 5 bags oysters, P. James; 40 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 5 packages, Beetchenow; 46 packages furniture, Parbury, Brothers; 1 package, G. Fox and Co.; 58 cases fruit, J. Pope; 2 horses, 1 buggy, Cracknell; 30,000 sovereigns, Union Bank; 8 packages ship chandlery, R. Towns and Co.

City of Brisbane (s.), for Moreton Bay: 8 quarter-casks 10 cases wine, 15 hogsheads rum, 10 quarter-casks brandy, 50 cases geneva, 5 cases sherry, 6 hogsheads ale, 26 casks beer, 5 cases confectionery, 6 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 2 quarter-casks brandy, 108 bags sugar, 14 packages tea, Keele and Co.; 253 bags sugar, 20 chests tea, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 27 bags sugar, 3 hogsheads brandy, 3 chests tea, 17 bags flour, 27 bags salt, 12 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 package cigars, 6 cases kerosene, G. Moss; 364 bags sugar, 3 hogsheads treacle, Colonial Sugar Co.; 16 packages tea, 10 cases starch, 3 casks currants, 16 packages H. P. Palser; 1 case hats, S. Thompson and Co.; 44 bags sugar, 2 hogsheads ale, 10 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 10 half-chests tea, 55 bags salt, 2 packages hops, A. Fairfax and Co.; 1 case, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 20 cases kerosene, Edwards; 2 boiler plates, Cowlishaw; 5 packages, W. Maddock; 8 coils rope, 165 bags salt, 3 packages, J. Powell; 2 cases vestas, Myers and Solomon; 9 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 1 case claret, 1 case geneva, 1 quarter-cask brandy, 2 cases champagne, 1 case books, Brown and Co.; 5 casks resin, Lane and Co.; 2 packages, Maguire; 2 cases drapery, Alcock, Brothers; 1 case, Baptist and Son; 1 package, D. Jones and Co.; 6 kegs butter J. Duffin; 140 bags flour, 9 packages, M. Hughes; 40 bags flour 11 kegs butter, 2 packages, M'Kinlay, Brothers; 6 iron columns P. N. Russell and Co.; 12 packages, F. Lassetter; 2 packages, W. Craine; 3 packages, J. and E. Row; 7 casks biscuit, Hardie and Mitchell; 20 cases fruit, J. Brown; 1 case, H. Miller; 1 package, F. Macnab and Co.; 1 case, W. Drynan; 18 cases fruit, J. Davies; 20 cases fruit, Hargreaves; 1 case, Jones; 1 package, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 2 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 2 cases, J. Sands; 3 packages, Metcalfe and Foss; 6 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 25 cases fruit, P. James; 3 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 3 packages leather, E. Hughes; 5 packages, C. Maloney; 12 hogsheads porter, J. Marshall; 60 bags flour, W. B. Tooth; 1 package, A. Moore and Co.; 1 case, J. Kohn and Co.; 1 package, Challenger; 3 drums soda, Saunders and Co.; 12 bags seeds, Hilton Browne and Co.; 4 casks butter, H. Clarke; 3 packages, E. T. Penfold; 3 cases hats, H. Woolnough; 100 bags flour, T. C. Breillat; 6 nests baskets, Wiley and Son; 12 bales hay, Nipper and See; 72 bags maize, 40 bags flour, 20 cases fruit, 6 bales hay, 2 kegs butter, J. Cameron.

Western Star, for Wellington: 129 tons coal, 300 bags maize, 17 drays, W. Andrews; 2 chests tea, 7 bags sugar, 6 packages drapery, 5 tierces beef, 20 bags flour, 3 bales woolpacks, 7 coils rope, 2 anchors, 43 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 1 package tobacco, 1 case coffee, J. Frazer and Co.; 240 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 10 hogsheads rum, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 5 packages drapery, J. C. W. Hinsch.

Coya, for San Francisco: 18 cases medicines, Gee Wo; 700 tons coal, Captain Paige.

Fromm, for Shanghai: 310 tons coal, T. Hall.

Harlaw, for Shanghai: 1037 tons coal, Beilby and Scott; 6 horses, T. Hawkins; 2 horses, Buchan Thomson; 3 cases time, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 1 case essence of meat, H. M. Whitehead.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR HOKITIKA.—By the Lizzie Coleson, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—By the Coya, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR HOKITIKA AND THE SOUTHERN PORTS OF NEW ZEALAND.—By the Claud Hamilton (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Rangatira (s.), on Friday, at 4 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Florence Irving, (s.), on Friday, at 4 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Susannah Cuthbert (s.), on Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

MAILS PER ELLORA, VIA SUEZ.

THE Royal Mail Steamship ELLORA will be dispatched with the usual mails on MONDAY, the 24th instant.

The times appointed for closing are:—

For registered letters at 8.30 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, with the exception of those addressed to the United Kingdom, which may be registered between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m., on the 24th instant.

For ordinary letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, 10 a.m., 24th.

For ordinary letters addressed to the United Kingdom, and Galle, 11 a.m., 24th.

For newspapers not addressed to the United Kingdom, 8 a.m., 24th.

For newspapers addressed to the United Kingdom, 10 a.m., 24th.

All letters and newspapers posted in the Sydney iron receivers must be so posted before 7 a.m. on 24th instant.

Late letters, addressed to places other than the United Kingdom and Galle, may be posted at the General Post Office up till 11 a.m. on the 24th; and late letters, addressed to the United Kingdom, via Marseilles, at the General Post Office and Moore's Wharf, up till 1 p.m. Such letters, however, must bear an extra sixpenny stamp, as a late fee, in addition to the ordinary postage, otherwise they will not be forwarded.

For any further information, the public are referred to the Postal Guide, which is published monthly.

JOSEPH DOCKER, Postmaster-General.
General Post Office, Sydney, 13th September, 1866.

MAILS FOR ENGLAND VIA PANAMA.

The Royal Mail Steamship KAIKOURA will be dispatched to Panama via Wellington with mails for England, the Continent of Europe, and intermediate places, at 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 1st October.

Registered letters may be posted up till 11 a.m. same day, and ordinary letters until noon.

Letters and newspapers may be posted in the Sydney iron receivers up till 7 a.m. the same day.

Direct mails will be made up for the following places:—New Zealand, Panama, Lima, Valparaiso, San Francisco, Honolulu, British Columbia, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Demerara, St. Thomas's, New Orleans, New York, Halifax, Toronto, Montreal, and the United Kingdom.

RATES.—The rates of postage will be as follows:—For New Zealand, British Columbia, America, West Indies, and Canada, not exceeding ½ oz., 6d.; exceeding ½ oz., but not exceeding 1 oz., 1s.; and for every additional ½ oz., 6d. For the United Kingdom, not exceeding ½ oz., 6d.; exceeding ½ oz., but under 1 oz., 1s.; and for every additional oz., 1s. Books for New Zealand, not exceeding 8 oz., will be charged 6d.; over 8 oz. and under 16 oz., 1s.; and for every additional 8 oz., 6d. Books for the United Kingdom not exceeding 4 oz. will be 4d.; over 4 oz. and under 8 oz., 8d.; and for every additional 8 oz., 8d. All books sent to British Columbia, America, West Indies, and Canada, will be subject to the letter rate. Newspapers will be sent to all ports for 1d. each.

Letters, books, and newspapers, may be transmitted via the United Kingdom to the Continent of Europe, West Coast of Africa, and the Cape of Good Hope, at the same rates as are charged by the route of Southampton via Suez.

Trade patterns for the United Kingdom, and for all places to which these are transmissible via the United Kingdom, may also be forwarded at the same rates as are charged by the route of Southampton via Suez.

Full information as to postage rates on letters, &c., intended for transmission via United Kingdom can be obtained on reference to the Monthly Postal Guide.

J. DOCKER, Postmaster-General.
General Post Office, Sydney, 18th September, 1866.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, September 19: Lass of Gawler, schooner, Captain Dixon, for Adelaide via Newcastle; Florence Irving (s.), 348 tons, Captain Milman, for Moreton Bay; Joachim Christian, barque, 377 tons, Captain Behrens, for San Francisco; Fromm, barque, 196 tons, Captain Lutzen, for Shanghai; Urania, schooner, 101 tons, Captain Ashton, for Melbourne; Rangatira (s.), 468 tons, Captain Grainger, for Melbourne, Adelaide, and King George's Sound.

Additional export entries for 4 boxes bar gold (3873 oz. 16 dwts.), Bank of New South Wales; 2 boxes sovereigns (£10,000), Commercial Bank; and 1 parcel gold (1 oz. 12 dwts.), Garrick—were passed at the Custom-house on Monday, per Woolloomooloo, for London, which vessel, however, we understand, proceeded to sea without making an additional clearance, in accordance with the Customs regulations.

The Tofteombs left the Downs on the 21st June, crossed the Equator on 20th July, and passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 14th August. She had very heavy gales in running down her easting, her highest southing being at 41°, in which she lost a considerable portion of her bulwarks, and also the jibboom. Cape Otway was sighted on the 14th instant, since then fine breezes have prevailed. On the 2nd July one of the seamen, named Mark Escote, fell from aloft and was killed. The Tofteombs is consigned to Messrs. Saunders and Co.

A new schooner arrived yesterday from Twofold Bay, where she had been built by Mr. Woods, to the order of Captain Willis and Mr. W. B. Bond. She appears a fine vessel, and will doubtless make a good coasting craft.

The Helen, clipper barque, left Mauritius on the 20th August, at 5 p.m., and carried moderate winds to Cape Otway; here she encountered a strong N.W. gale, but suffered no damage. She reports the arrival of the Fanny Nicholson, from Timor, on the 15th August. She had on board a cargo of ponies, all in splendid order. The Robert Passenger and Formosa were in port, loading for the colonies.

The City of Melbourne (s.) left Melbourne at 3.15 p.m. on Monday, and cleared the Heads at 6.30 p.m.; rounded Wilson's Promontory at 3 a.m. on Tuesday, and passed Gabo Island at 5.30 p.m. same day; passed Cape St. George at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, entered Sydney Heads at 1 p.m., and arrived at Sydney Wharf at 1.30 p.m., making the passage from wharf to wharf in 46 hours 15 minutes. She experienced moderate and favourable winds, with rainy weather, to Cape Howe, and light north-westerly winds, with fair weather, the remainder of the passage.

The ship Liberator, Captain Voller, sailed from the Downs on the 14th June, but owing to contrary winds did not cross the Equator until the 23rd July. She passed the meridian of Greenwich on the 10th and Cape of Good Hope on the 15th August; ran down her easting on a parallel of latitude 43° S., and was off Cape Otway on the 15th instant; from thence carrying fine strong breezes. On 1st September an apprentice, named George Rose, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned, the heavy sea running preventing the possibility of saving him.

The new schooner Jessie Kelly, built by Messrs. Nichol, of Auckland, for Captain R. Kelly, of this city, returned from her first voyage early yesterday morning, and has proved herself not only a remarkably fast vessel, but at the same time capable of carrying a very large cargo, having on board 4000 bags of sugar. She has made the round in ninety-four days despite the very heavy weather encountered. She left Mauritius on the 16th August, and has had a continuance of heavy gales. On 1st September it came on to blow a perfect hurricane from W.N.W. bringing up a terrific sea. The vessel ran before it, under square sail, close reefed topsail, and reefed mainsail; at 4 p.m. a heavy sea broke over the quarter, washing one of the seaman named Alexander Moore overboard, at the same time driving the helmsman with such force against the wheel, that the steering gear was capsized, the schooner broached to, and being taken aback was thrown on her beam ends, in which position she lay for two hours, the sea making a clean breach over her. By dint of great exertion, Captain Smith by his example got a portion of the crew to go forward, and at great risk, got the jib adrift, and partially hoisted, when she at once paid off, and was again kept scudding before the fury of the gale; it was then deemed necessary for the preservation of the ship and freight to lighten her if possible, and about 100 bags of sugar were got up and thrown overboard, when she made better weather. Captain Smith states, that his crew acted most praiseworthy throughout this trying time, the pumps being kept going as occasion required. As a proof of the sailing qualities of this fine schooner, we may mention that her log shows several good days' work, as much as 284 miles having been made in twenty-four hours. Good as the passage has been, it would have been considerably shortened but for the loss of the squaresail, which was blown to atoms when she broached to. The Jessie Kelly hauled alongside Campbell's Wharf yesterday, where she will discharge.

The Hunter (s.), from the Clyde, brings up 20 bales leather.

The Ellesmere, barque, from Albert River, Gulf of Carpentaria, left Sweer's Island (30 miles north of the Albert) on Tuesday, 8th August, with a moderate S.E. wind and fine weather. Lost the S.E. trade winds in latitude 29° S., longitude 108. E., twentieth day out. On the 1st instant, in latitude 38° 8, longitude 112° E., fell in with a very heavy gale of wind, commencing at S.W., and veering to N.N.W., and back to S.W., with continued hailstorms, lasting five days, from the 1st to the 6th instant, when the weather broke; wind north. Ran as long as possible before the gale under a close reefed maintopsail and reefed foresail, but were ultimately forced to heave-to, the wind and sea rapidly increasing. During the gale the barometer fluctuated between 28·85 and 29·20, and the thermometer between 49° and 54°. On the 1st instant, while running before under low canvas, carried away bulwarks between main and mizen rigging through a sea breaking close aboard, breaking three stanchions, and ripping up toprail right aft; on the 4th, while hove-to in a north-wester, a sea struck her full on starboard bow, smashing in bulwarks, breaking four stanchions, and ripping up toprail from knightshead to fore rigging. On the 13th, at midnight, entered Bass's Straits, and cleared them at noon on the 16th; rounded Cape Howe on the morning of the 17th, and had light winds from the westward up the coast, making Sydney Heads on the morning of the 19th forty-three days out. The Restless, schooner, belonging to Captain R. Towns, had commenced to discharge cargo at Sweer's Island, not going up the river, on the same day as the Ellesmere left. On August 12th, latitude 10° S., longitude 135·17 E., signalled a French barque, showing third pennant, No. 0156, from Sydney to Singapore, sixteen days out. The Ellesmere is the first ship with wool from the Albert direct.

NEW CALEDONIA.—Port of Noumea.—In harbour on the 28th *August*:—*Ships of war*: The Marceau, the Bonite, and the Gazelle. Merchant vessels: The Tahitian, coasting vessel Ruse, and the French ship Nereide; also several coasters.

STRANDING OF THE LIONESS.—It is with extreme regret that we chronicle the stranding of the p. s. Lioness. Yesterday, at half-past 12, she left the river, with the intention of running alongside the s.s. Otago, to welcome one of her owners, who arrived in that vessel from Melbourne, and had almost cleared the bar when she grounded, and was hove up high and dry upon the beach by a succession of heavy seas, which unfortunately rolled in just then. This occurred so rapidly that no time was left for any attempt to heave her off again, and as the tide made she worked herself further up upon the beach until nearly on a level, and just astern of her co-partner in woe, the William Miskin. At high water she was lying on her port beam, ends deck to the surf, which, as it rolled in, knocked the old boat about sadly, and sanded her up some three feet. As the tide receded she was lightened of her coals and everything else that was available, and at low water a gang of men were put on to clear away the sand from under starboard bilge, and by screwing her up from the opposite side endeavour to cant her over with her deck inshore. At midnight this was not effected, and we much fear the then rapidly-making tide would necessitate the abandonment of the work. This mishap was caused by a foolish attempt to leave the river two hours before high water, when the channel contained a draught of six feet only; it was by the merest chance that the p.s. Challenge, which immediately preceded her, did not share the same fate, as she took the ground also, but being dead in the fairway managed to clear herself. The Lioness was not so fortunate, and now lies helpless upon the beach. Although there were nine feet of water in the channel at high tide, we must confess that throughout yesterday it was in a very bad condition, as the South Spit had been worked home by the heavy swell, and in consequence the channel was very much contracted. In fact, there was nothing but a gutway, and to hit this fairly required particularly close steering. No blame can be attached to the captain, who kept the beacons in a line, and would with a foot more water have cleared the bar. We, however, think he should have delayed his departure for half an hour. Should the Lioness not break up, she will be lifted, placed on ways, and then launched across the split into the river—a proceeding that will entail a heavy expense upon her owners.—*West Coast Times*, September 3rd.

THE STEAMSHIP MATAURA.—The trial trip of the Mataura (s.s.), built by the Millwall Ironworks, Shipbuilding, and Graving Docks Company, for the performance of the new monthly mail service across the Pacific, which is to form a connection between the colonies of Australia and New Zealand and the Isthmus of Panama, was made on Saturday. The Mataura had been taken down the Channel previously on the 4th instant, and driven full speed against a strong W.S.W. gale with very favourable results. On the following day the first trial trip was arranged, and the vessel was run over the measured mile in the Maplin Sands, when a speed of 12·675 knots was attained, though the weather was very boisterous. The Mataura left Gravesend on Saturday for her second trial at a quarter-past 11 a.m. A large number of shareholders and visitors, in all about 150, of whom a considerable number were ladies, were on board to witness the vessel's performance. Among those present were Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., chairman of the Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Mail Company, for which the Mataura has been built; Admiral Bailie Hamilton, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Edmett, and Mr. Rayment, directors; Sir Charles Clifford, Mr. T. Cave, M.P., Major Hayes, Captain Mackenzie, besides several gentlemen from New Zealand. The vessel was timed in running from the Mouse Light to the Nore, and also in passing the measured mile at the Lower Hope. The mean speed attained was 12·048 knots, which was considered by those interested a satisfactory result, having regard to the quantity of cargo on board—upwards of 1600 tons dead weight. The length over all of the Mataura is 305 feet, length between perpendiculars 285 feet, breadth 35½ feet, depth 26 feet 9 inches. Her tonnage by builder's measurement is 1767, and though her nominal horse-power is 400, the indicated horse-power is as much as 2300. It is expected that by the new monthly mail service in continuation of the present line of packets between Southampton and Colon (Aspinwall), the distance between England and New Zealand will be shortened by nearly 2000 miles as compared with the route via the Isthmus of Suez. The voyage from Southampton to Wellington (New Zealand) will be accomplished in 49 days, and that between Panama and Wellington in 27 days, no call being made for coal at any intermediate port. The Mataura is commanded by Captain G. E. Bird, late of the Golden Fleece, and is expected to start for Sydney on the 10th, where it is expected to arrive the first week in September. After the trial trip on Saturday, the invited visitors were entertained at a *dejeuner* on board, at which Lord Claud Hamilton presided. In proposing "Success to the Mataura," the chairman dwelt on the benefits which would accrue not only to England, but also to the colonies, by the establishment of the Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Mail Company.—*The Engineer*, July 13.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(*From the Government Gazette, September 18.*)

ADDITIONAL Light at the entrance to Geelong Harbour; also Notice of Alterations in Buoys and Beacons, Port Phillip Bay.

Notice is hereby given that the beacon on the north end of Symond's Spit has been washed away. Another beacon will be placed on the same spit in a few days.

Frankston Jetty.

2. The jetty at Frankston having now been extended into twelve feet water, the moorings and buoy have been removed.

Buoys.—West Channel.

3. As several vessels have of late got foul of, and done serious damage to, the Swan Bay and No. 12 Elbow buoys, it has been found necessary to shift the former close in shore. Masters of vessels and others navigating this channel are hereby informed that the ascertained depth of the water, in a strait line from buoy to buoy, on both sides of the West Channel, does not exceed 16 feet.

Light at the entrance of the Geelong Harbour.

4. With the view of facilitating the navigation of the channel into Geelong Harbour at night, a red light will, on and after the 24th day of next month, be exhibited from sunset to sunrise, from a lantern placed on the first red dolphin inshore of the light-ship.

Geelong Harbour Buoys.—Removal of the Lady Peel Black Buoy.

5. This buoy having ceased to be of service, has been removed.

South-east black buoy.

6. This buoy, which was placed on the north-west end of sand off Bird Rock, has been removed, it being no longer required.

CHARLES FERGUSON,
Chief Harbour Master.

Department of Ports and Harbours,
Melbourne, 27th August, 1866.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

September 19.—Hindu, schooner, from Invercargill, N.Z.

DEPARTURES.

September 18.—Martha Ellen, schooner, Fleming, for Rockhampton, with 65 tons coal, 100 bales hay, 200 bags maize, 100 bags bran, and 11 bundles bacon.

September 18.—Monarch, barque, Blake, for Melbourne, with 330 tons coal.

September 19.—Rialto, barque, Bane, for Melbourne, with 443 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 18.—Isle of France, Heather Bell, from Sydney.

September 19.—Secret, Caroline, Spunkie, General Wool, H. W. Warfield, and Leonidas, from Sydney.

THE CAWARRA.—In our last impression we gave the particulars in connection with a visit paid by Captain Allan last week to the spot where the Cawarra was wrecked. Since that notice appeared, Captain Trouton, the captain of the Wonga Wonga (s.s.), accompanied by Mr. Mutton, the A. S. N. Company's diver, has arrived in Newcastle, and made another inspection of the sunken wreck. The party went out on board the Aquarius, and the necessary preparations being made, the diver descended. On going down Mr. Mutton found the different portions of the vessel in exactly the position described in our last issue as seen by Captain Allan from the surface of the water. The engines, the diver reports, are complete, and do not appear to have sustained the slightest damage beyond that caused by the action of the water. He further states that the Cawarra is broken into three main and distinct parts. It is understood that Mr. Mutton will report favourably as to the practicability of raising the engines and other portions of the wreck. To mark the exact spot where the engines lie, a buoy was fastened to the shaft of the condenser of one of the engines. It is commonly reported that Captain Trouton will recommend the company to sell the wreck as it lies, and in the event of their doing so, we venture to predict that the engines, at any rate, will not remain long where they now are.—*Newcastle Chronicle*, September 19.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 13.—Burgomaster Hoffman, from Rotterdam; Clutha, from Greenock; Omeo (s.), from Newcastle; City of Melbourne (s.), from Sydney.

September 14.—Gottenburg (s.), from Hokitika.

September 15.—Suffolk, Result, from London; Kearsage, from Boston; Alexandra (s.), from Adelaide; Blackbird, Bella Vista, from Newcastle.

September 16.—You Yangs (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

September 13.—Camilla, Our Hope, Malcolm, Ann and Maria, for Newcastle.

September 15.—Pet, for Newcastle.

The following vessels are reported by Captain Heselton, of the You Yangs (s.), as having left Twofold Bay on the 13th instant: Sea Bird, Southern Cross, Fanny (having lost two men overboard, and having her galley, boats, and bulwarks, washed away), and the Union, with loss of sails. The Goldseeker and Dashing Wave were off Twofold Bay about the same date.—*Argus*, September 17.

The tempestuous passage experienced by the A. S. N. Company's s. s. Alexandra to King George's Sound is thus recorded by the *South Australian Register* of the 10th instant:—The Alexandra left the port at half-past 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th August, and anchored off the Semaphore Station at 6 p.m. The supplementary mails were transhipped from the steam-tug Eleanor at a quarter to 8, and the mail steamer proceeded on her voyage to the Sound at 8 p.m. Troubridge Light was passed at a quarter to 11, and Cape Border at half-past 5 a.m. of the 30th ultimo; light south-easterly weather prevailing. Barometer, 30·15. Wind then hauled to the southward, with light airs. Midnight—wind northerly. August 31—Barometer 30°, and gradually falling. At noon, fresh N.N.W. breeze and rising sea. Midnight—moderate northerly breeze and fine. Barometer steady. September 1, at 8 p.m.—Barometer fell to 29·65, and at noon breeze increased to a strong gale from N.N.W., with very heavy sea. Steamer labouring violently; had to ease the speed of the engines. At 6 p.m. wind flew suddenly to S.W., with severe squalls and rain, barometer immediately rising one-tenth. At 9 p.m., wind again backed to the westward; barometer still slowly rising. Midnight, wind west, blowing furiously. In consequence of the above sudden shifts of wind, a confused and dangerous sea arose from the north-west, west, and southward. The engines at this time were going dead slow, and the steamer under close-reefed trysails. Notwithstanding all the precautions used, the seas were breaking on board on both sides throughout the night; but, in anticipation of the weather, everything was so well secured on deck that little damage was sustained, with the exception of the loss of live stock and part of bulwarks. September 2.—6 a.m., barometer rose to 29·95, but strong westerly gale still prevailing. Steamer standing to the north-west under double-reefed canvas, and engines going easy. Heavy confused sea still continuing. At 8 a.m., weather clearing up and gale decreasing, when the steamer had to be stopped to secure the bowsprit, which was sprung, and the gear carried away, in consequence of the heavy plunging during the night, which was admitted to be one of the worst experienced (for its duration) during the last five years, owing to the dangerous, high, and confused sea running. Noon: Weather cleared up, and wind hauled to the northward; sea gradually going down; engines again full speed; weather continuing fine, with fresh breeze, until midnight. September 3: Breeze increasing from the north-west, with a very heavy south-westerly swell. Daylight, sighted Cape Knob. At noon, Bald Island bore west four miles distant; barometer having fallen to 29 degrees 70 minutes, the weather changed to heavy and furious squalls of wind and rain from the westward. At half-past 3 rounded Breaksea Island, and anchored in Princess Royal Harbour at half-past 4 p.m. The return trip with the South Australian mails and cargo was accomplished in ninety hours, light easterly weather being experienced throughout. The gale which raged on the 1st September at sea, as above described, was experienced also at the Sound. It is represented as being the severest felt for seven years past. Two of the ships in harbour at King George's Sound dragged with both anchors down, but fortunately sustained no damage."

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVAL.

September 10.—Wild Wave, from Mauritius.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

September 13.—Areca, from Newcastle; Caranjah, from London.

September 14.—St. Vincent, from London.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—SEPTEMBER 18.

2483 oz. 4 dwts. gold, Bank of New South Wales
8980 oz. 18 dwts. 12 grs. gold, Union Bank
29 packages china and earthenware, M. Bayley
3600 feet timber, 60 cwt. rope, 10 bags sugar, 1 bag coffee, 3 bales gunnies, 2 boxes sago, 5 bags pepper, 1 case nutmegs, Daniell, King, and Co.
1500 bricks, 4 packages machinery, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
150 cases oilstores, 27 trunks boots, J. E. Ives
29 quarter-casks 275 cases brandy, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
213 cases oilstores, G. Thornton
2 packages photographic goods, Chandler and Lomer
360 bundles wire, 1 cask varnish, 50 hogsheads ale, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.
100 cases beer, 250 cases 200 quarter-casks brandy, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.
4 cases plants, J. Baptist and Son
94 cases kerosene, S. Hoffnung and Co.
61 cases wine, Curcier and Adet
700 casks cement, R. Wynne
3 cases drugs, G. Moss
1 cask glass, Mort and Co.
3 cases drapery, Friedman and Himmelhoch
10 cases champagne, E. A. Levy
3 mats dates, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
5 cases snuff, L. Carroll
20 tons sugar, J. Frazer and Co.
100 tierces beef, 23 barrels pork, 15 casks hams, R. Towns and Co.
1 case tobacco, J. H. Myers
6497 feet timber, W. H. Rolfe
10 hogsheads 50 quarter-casks wine, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
120 cases oilstores, 20 cases vinegar, S. Bennett and Co.
2 cases perfumed spirits, T. Brown
10 cases herrings, 10 cases oysters, A. Fairfax and Co.
21 cases clothing, 40 bales woolpacks, 21 cases candles, 167 cases oilstores, 5 cases guns, M. Moss and Co.
195 cases oilstores, &c., P. Logan
88,000 feet timber, 1350 chests 2603 half-chests 1200 boxes tea, J. Powell.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

September 15.—Lady Young (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

September 18.—Clarence (s.), for Rockhampton.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

September 18.—Island City, from Port Curtis; Derwent (s.), from Launceston; Alexandra, from Newcastle.

September 19.—Eglan, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

September 18.—Norfolk, for London; Adeline Bourke, for Newcastle; Harriet, for Greymouth.

September 19.—Eliza Blanch, for New Zealand.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Sept. 19.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Moderate, and clear.
	Noon.	N.E.	Light, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.
SEPTEMBER 19.

QUEENSLAND.	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Bowen ..	No report			No report
Waverley ..	NW. Fine			No report
Rockhampton.	NW. Fine			No report
Hawkwood ..	Calm. Fine			No report
Maryborough .	Calm. Fine			No report
Gayndah ..	Calm. Fine			No report
Brisbane ..	S. Fine	30·168		SE., light. Fine
Toowoomba ..	Calm. Fine			No report
Nebo ..	Calm. Fine			No report
Port Mackay ..	Calm. Fine			No report
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield ..	W., light. Fine			W., light. Fine
Grafton ..	W. Fine	30·18	59·	NE. Fine
Glen Innes ..	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Armidale ..	W. Fine	30·910	49·6	W. Fine
Tamworth ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Very fine
Murrurundi ..	NE. Fine			NW. Fine
Singleton ..	W. Fine, windy			NW. Fine
Maitland ..	W. Fine			W. Fine.
Newcastle ..	WSW. Fine	30·108	55·2	WNW. Fine
Windsor ..	W. Fine			W. Fine
Sydney ..	W. by N. Fine	30·169		NE. by E. Fine
South Head ..	SW. Fine, clear			NE. Fine
Wollongong ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Kiama ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine.
Bathurst ..	Calm. Fine	27·950	53·0	W. Fine
Mudgee ..	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Cassilis ..	NW. Fine			NW. Fine
Wellington ..	W. light. Fine			W. Fine
Dubbo ..	Calm. Fine.			Calm. Fine
Orange ..	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Forbes ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Young ..	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Urana ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Deniliquin ..	W. Fine, clear	29·904	54·	W. Fine
Hay ..	Calm Fine			Calm. Fine
Moulamein ..	SW. Fine			Calm. Fine
Wentworth ..	Calm. Fine			No report
Goulburn ..	W., strng. Fine, cld	27·968	50·1	W., strong. Fine
Braidwood ..	NW. Fine			W. Fine
Araluen ..	NW. Fine			WNW. Fine
Queanbeyan ..	Calm. Fine, clear			Westerly. Fine
Cooma ..	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine
Yass ..	W. Fine			Calm. Fine
Gundagai ..	Calm. Dull			Calm. Fine
Tumut ..	Calm. Foggy			Calm. Dull
Kiandra ..	W. Frosty	25·308	43·	W. Showery
Albury ..	SW. Dull, cloudy	29·641	56·9	No report
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne ..	NW. Fine	30·126	52·	No report
Queenscliff ..	W. Showery	30·10	54·	No report
Cape Schank ..	WSW. Cloudy	29·77	55·	No report
Cape Otway ..	SW. Showery	29·824	52·	No report
Portland ..	WSW. Dull, cldy	30·136	55·	No report
S. AUSTRALIA:				
Adelaide ..	No report			No report.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1864.

THE time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·994	53·2	55	W.S.W.	2·9	24	0	0	5·0
P.M. 3	30·009	64·1	40	W. by S.	1·8	19	0		
" 9	·153	55·4	52	W. by N.	0·7	12	0		3·5
Mean ...	30·052	57·6	49·0		1·8	18	0·0		4·3

Evaporation 24 hours......0·186.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum............ 65·1 | Sun—maximum .... 103·4
Minimum .... 47·6 | Grass—minimum .... 45·9

Remarks.—Total rainfall from January 1st to this date=29·5 inches. Annual average of the preceding seven years=51·8 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.
SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 A.M. Barometer.	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY	155	30·169	53·7	56	W.N.W	0·3	0	65·1	46·5	0
*GRAFTON...		30·098	59·0	88	W.	0·3	0	61·0	43·0	0
ARMIDALE	3278	30·241	53·0		W.	1·0	0			
NEWCASTLE	132	30·193	56·6	58	W.	4·0	1	58·0	44·5	0
SOUTH HEAD	267	30·211	52·7	66	S.W.	1·0	0	67·6	46·4	0
†KIANDRA...	4640	30·124			W.	9·0	4	55·2	29·0	1·5
DENILIQUIN	410	30·258	55·0	70	Calm.	·0	0	61·1		0
ALBURY	572	30·203	50·1	67	S.W.	1·0	10		42·0	
GOULBURN...	2129	30·227	48·6	75	W.	4·0	0	51·4	33·2	0

* Grafton barometer reading is corrected to 32° Fah., but not to mean sea level. † Frosty, and snowing.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR SEPTEMBER 20TH.

Object.	R. Ascension	Declination.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.
SUN	11.48	1·17 N.	5.58	6.49
MOON	20· 5	15·32 S.	1.45 p.m.	2.25 a.m.
MERCURY ..	11.11	7·14 N.	5.39 a.m.	4.53 p.m.
VENUS	14.39	18·10 S.	7.55 a.m.	9.33 p.m.
MARS	6.24	23·32 N.	1.41 a.m.	11.20 a.m.
JUPITER	19.37	22·10 S.	12.39 p.m.	2·43 a.m.
SATURN	14.31	12·37 S.	8.2 a.m.	9. 9 p.m.

Moon's age...10·9 days.
High water at Fort Denison ... a.m. 3h. 50m.; p.m. 4h. 26m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1866.

IN the Legislative Council, yesterday,

Sir WILLIAM MANNING presented a petition from about four hundred persons, against the Camperdown Cemetery Bill; and another petition from vault and grave holders in the same ground, also against the same bill; also, petitions from Mr. F. Griffin and Mr. E. Daintrey, against the bill so far as it affected Randwick. The petitions were received.

Messages were received from the Legislative Assembly intimating that the Assembly did not concur in all the amendments made in the Brands Registration Bill, and in the Cattle Disease Prevention Bill. The messages are to be considered in committee on Wednesday next.

Mr. GORDON presented a petition from the chairman and councillors of the Newtown Municipality; and another from the chairman and councillors of the Municipality of Camperdown, in favour of the Cemetery Bill. These petitions were received.

On the motion of Mr. DOCKER, "That the report of the committee of the whole on the Gold-fields Bill be adopted," Sir W. MANNING asked for information as to the intention of the Government in passing this bill; and Mr. DOCKER met the inquiry by a statement to the following effect:—By the new regulations, while the action of individual miners who chose to work on the old claim system were not interfered with, though inducements were held out for the combination of labour and the employment of capital on our gold-fields by offering to lease for fifteen years any number of acres (from one to fifty) at £2 per annum per acre, and greater liberality as to the labour to be employed, machinery being taken into account. The old regulations restricted the number of acres to be leased to eight, the rental being £5 per acre, and the provisions respecting the labour to be employed were considered oppressive. The object in framing this bill had been to give vitality to these views, and it differs from the one now in force in the following particulars:—1st. All restrictions on aliens are removed; a portion of the Burrangong gold-field being the only place where Chinese are prevented at present from working, the principal opposition to the bill was offered by miners on that field. 2. The bill now enforces a penalty on aliens mining without a miner's right; the provision of the bill before the House extended to all miners alike, and the Government had declared its intention to repeal the gold duty, in consideration of which miners had always expressed themselves willing to pay a 10s. miner's license. 3. The bill proposed to do away with local Courts and Courts of appeal, leaving the miners and their disputes to the ordinary tribunals of the country. The Courts had not worked well under the present bill, and the feeling of the miners generally was supposed to be opposed to them, while the agitation in favour of them had been got up by persons who were receiving salaries under them at the Burrangong and Forbes gold-fields.

Sir W. MANNING and Mr. PLUNKETT both regretted that so much was left to the Executive, and deprecated the leaving so large a power to two justices in giving them the final decision in cases which might involve thousands of pounds.

The report of the Committee of the Whole was adopted, and the third reading of the bill made an order of the day for this day.

Mr. DOCKER moved the second reading of the Camperdown and Randwick Cemetery Bill.

Sir W. MANNING thought the Legislature was proceeding too hurriedly. They had already shut up one burial ground this year, and there had not been shown sufficient ground for closing those which formed the subject of the present bill.

Mr. GORDON supported the bill on the basis of the petitions which had been presented in its favour.

Mr. PLUNKETT opposed the passing of the bill.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL objected to the passing of the bill at all in its present shape. If it had been proposed to refer the matter to a Select Committee he would not have objected; but now he should oppose the bill altogether.

Mr. JOHNSON also opposed the passing of the bill, as it had not been shown that the grounds ought to be shut up for the benefit and safety of the community, and moved that it be read a second time this day six months.

The PRESIDENT drew attention to the fact that the petitions presented by Mr. Gordon had not the municipal seals attached to them, and could therefore only be received as the petitions of the individuals signing them.

Mr. WEEKES supported the second reading of the bill, with a view however of proposing very considerable alterations in it, and especially with a view of excluding the Randwick Cemetery from its operation.

Mr. DOCKER having replied,

Mr. JOHNSON'S amendment that the bill be read this day six months was negatived by the casting vote of the President, and the bill was read a second time, and ordered for committal on Wednesday next.

Mr. DOCKER moved the second reading of the Felons' Apprehension Continuation Bill which was agreed to, and the bill was ordered for committal for this day.

Sir W. MANNING obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the lease and sale of settled estates, which was read a first time.

The debate on the second reading of the Common Lodging House Bill was postponed for a week in consequence of the unavoidable absence of Dr. Macfarlane and the absence of Mr. Weekes, on whose motion the debate was previously adjourned.

The House went into Committee on the Evidence on Arbitration Bill, and Mr. JOHNSON handed in new clauses, which are to be considered this day week.

The report of the Committee of the Whole on the Partnership Law Amendment Bill was adopted, and the third reading fixed for this day.

The House went into committee upon Mr. Johnson's Common Law Procedure Act Bill.

Mr. PLUNKETT opposed the bill, and more particularly on the ground that members of the profession were quite satisfied with the present practice, which had been found to work well for nine years in the civil, and five years in the criminal Courts.

The bill was taken through committee and reported without amendments, and the third reading was fixed for this day week.

The Council adjourned at 9 o'clock until 4 p.m. this day.

IN the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

In reply to questions put to Ministers, the following information was elicited:—That complaints had been made of Mr. Shaw, the postmaster at Raymond Terrace, for not delivering the *Ensign* newspaper, and that the postmaster had endorsed upon the newspapers the date of the receipt and the name of the messenger, and that the irregularity of the course had been pointed out to him; that it was the intention of the Government to introduce next week a bill to amend the Municipalities Act; that the Minister for Works did not promise on his recent visit to Newcastle, to supply another steam dredge for the harbour at Newcastle; that the steam dredge at present employed there was the Vulcan; that the Minister had promised the deputation that waited upon him, to represent to his colleagues the insufficiency of the deep water accommodation at Newcastle, and that in the meantime the steam dredge might be employed to deepen around the Shoe Bank; that some of the correspondence in the case of the Collector of Customs and Mr. Slattery had been laid on the table, and that the rest could not be laid on the table without the formality of a message from the Governor.

Mr. MACPHERSON moved the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of calling attention to the lapse of the question of State-aid last evening, and he censured in strong terms the conduct of certain Ministers of the Crown, who, by absenting themselves, had caused the House to be counted out. Under the circumstances he was disposed not to press the question farther.

Mr. MACLEAY reiterated the charge that the present result had been achieved by the connivance of three Ministers of the Crown. He considered that the hon. member should get his motion restored to the paper.

Mr. ROBERTSON considered that the three Ministers had taken a very proper course in breaking up the unseemly discussion of the previous evening.

Mr. BUCHANAN hoped that the hon. member would be advised to drop the subject.

Mr. DIGNAM, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. DE SALIS hoped that the hon. member would get the motion restored to the paper, and persevere in pressing it.

Mr. EGAN took the same view.

Mr. STEWART defended the course taken by Ministers on the preceding evening.

After a few remarks from Mr. GARRETT,

The motion was negatived.

Mr. FORSTER presented a petition from Mr. R. Campbell, praying leave to bring in a private bill.

Mr. PARKES brought up a bill to extend the powers of the Municipal Council of Sydney, which was read a first time.

Mr. KEMP presented petitions from Sydney, Bathurst, Goulburn, and Wagga Wagga for amendment of the Act relating to licensed carriers.

The following were agreed to as formal motions:—By Mr. WISDOM, for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Fisheries Act of 1865; by Mr. FARNELL, that it be referred to the Standing Orders Committee to inquire and report as to the propriety of dispensing with the 65th standing order in so far as regarded a private Bill to transfer the Parramatta Market to the Municipal Council of Parramatta.

The third reading of the Future Governors' Salaries Bill was negatived on a division of 15 to 14, but the SPEAKER stated that the bill could not be discharged, the motion having been taken as a formal motion.

The House then went into committee for the further consideration of the Sheep Disease Prevention Bill. The bill passed through committee, and was reported with amendments. The report was adopted, and the third reading made an order of the day for Wednesday next.

The Sale of Colonial Brandy Bill was brought in and read a first time.

The House adjourned at a quarter to 10.

THE subject of Education naturally engages the attention of those who care for the higher interests of society. It is no longer a matter to be questioned whether the people should be educated. The mode and substance of that education, however, are still in dispute. It is agreed on all hands that the children of the people must be taught, and that whatever funds are requisite, or from whatever source they come, they must be supplied to meet this first and most essential of social wants. We do not believe that education will extinguish crime, that it will make all men virtuous, or prevent that suffering which so often stares us in the face; but it will diminish the amount of evil and multiply the means of control. Thus, though perfection is not to be anticipated, we may receive ample recompense for all our efforts in the general wellbeing of the people.

But here the clerical difficulty starts up. With the laity there is scarcely any disagreement. We believe the general feeling of the whole community is that public schools should be open to all—that they should be conducted upon principles which, while fairly accommodating religious prejudices, would seek as a primary object the diffusion of that secular knowledge which it is the business of the State, if it has any vocation at all, to impart. We do not hold lightly what is called religious instruction, understanding it to be an inculcation of reverence to GOD and obedience to His laws. We are not aware of any schools in any part of the world where the English language is spoken that would regard otherwise than with reverence the great lessons of Christianity. But if people will set up their own small points and insist upon their always being prominent; if they determine that no one shall enjoy anything except upon condition of submitting to a yoke which the very persons who impose it would pronounce to be intolerable,—then we can have no general system, and we had far better adhere to that we have, the evils of which we know, and which does secure something like impartiality, than expose ourselves to evils we know not of.

In submitting the guidance of education to one Board, of course its composition is of great importance. A claim has been set up to place this Board entirely under clerical control. It is not a principle of British education, nor indeed of Anglo-Saxon education anywhere, to commit its government and direction to a priesthood. The clergyman is respected in his own walk, and every facility is offered for the discharge of his duty, but he is not the lord and master of the people. He has no right to step in with authority between the Government and the taxpayer, and say this shall be done and that shall not. What kind of thing some persons intend has been set forth through the medium of Archdeacon M'ENCROE. We do not feel it necessary to discharge ourselves from any intentional disrespect to this venerable clergyman, but what does he propose? That the entire education of the people shall be handed over to the government of five persons; a majority of the Board to be nominated by the Roman Catholics, and three by the Episcopalians! It is proposed that a large section of the people who contribute to the public taxes—who are highly educated themselves, as the census will shew—who are and have done as much for education as any class amongst us, should be entirely cut off from all influence and representation at this Board! And this is proposed by men who have filled the world with outcries about the intolerance of Protestantism wherever they have been in a minority, and have not had their specialities respected. We are quite sure that no injustice is intended; but such principles warp men's minds, and they propose with the coolest and most assured self-confidence what they would shrink from with horror, as in support of a tyranny, if it were imposed upon them by others.

Those who propose such schemes are treading upon dangerous ground. They may think that the union of two sections of the people against all the rest will give them a permanent domination; but the laity of the Church of England at least, as a body, are liberal men. It would be difficult for their Bishops to find persons who would put upon their fellow Protestants such a yoke as that which is suggested by the Archdeacon. Those who inculcate lessons of intolerance may find that they are not always the gainers. One thing is perfectly clear, that if the question be between Roman Catholic ascendency and Episcopal ascendency—between government under the presidency of Dr. BARKER and government by Archbishop POLDING—the subsistence of schools interrupted by the Angelus or occupied by the reading of the Scriptures—the choice of the great majority of all Protestants will be very soon made. What, indeed, we have always contended for is to secure fairness and justice to every party; to do so in all substantial things with due reference to their numbers, but not to make mere numbers a preponderating and irresistible force which is to bear down every other consideration, however in harmony with the understood principles of British liberty.

In Tasmania the Roman Catholics are in a small minority. So far as we have ever had any influence, we have demanded justice for them. In this colony they are one-third of the population, and they assume a different tone and put in much higher claims. Now an offer is made to crush every other interest but two by a junction which certainly might well excite ridicule when we consider that the relations of the two Churches have been one long fight. If the State should ever hand over the distribution of the public money to the mere nominees of the clergy they will commit a gross and pernicious error. Any denomination has a right to ask exclusion from the ordinary course of teaching of whatever might give reasonable offence—full and fair provision being offered to each of the Churches to supply such religious instruction as they may think fit. If the new bill attains this object it will accomplish a valuable change, but if it cannot, we had better stop where we are, and allow the two systems to work out opposite principles which may become intolerable if either is in absolute ascendency.

MR. DOCKER'S first report upon the Post Office Department naturally praises the new *regime* under which a responsible Minister takes charge of it. To have done otherwise would have been to have committed political suicide—to disparage the action of his colleagues, and to prove that there was no necessity for his own presence in the Cabinet. There is no doubt, however, that greater efficiency is attained in any department by having at the head of it a man who has power to act without asking leave on every point of detail from a superior officer. There are other departments—perhaps notably the railway department—where a similar advantage would be gained by a similar arrangement, but at the same time there must be some limit to the number of Cabinet Ministers.

The new system is more expensive than the old. We never expected it to be otherwise, although at the time Mr. COWPER initiated the change Parliament was pacified by the assurance that there should be no increase of expenditure. But a responsible head implies a permanent Under Secretary, and even he finds that his work is rather that of regulating and supervising than indulging in clerical labour. We are not at all surprised, therefore, that Mr. DOCKER hints at the necessity for more clerks and higher salaries. At the same time the increased expense need not be grudged if we really get out of the new organisation more effective service. The finance of the department for the past year has been sufficiently satisfactory to allow of a slight increase in the management without much demur, for while the revenue has increased about four and five-sixths per cent., the expenditure has decreased about five and three-quarters per cent., so there has been a clear gain altogether of about ten per cent. Of course, the Post Office is still a long way from paying its expenses. It must for years remain an unprofitable department. While the population is so scattered the cost of carrying letters must be large compared with the number of letters carried. But, exclusive of the English mail subsidy, the excess of expenditure over income was less than £14,000. It has been sometimes suggested that this deficit might be partly covered by increasing the rates of postage, but it is doubtful whether, on the whole, the gain would be worth having at the additional inconvenience. In the neighbouring colony of Victoria they have for years had a higher inland rate of postage than we have, but they have recently brought it down to twopence. It is a cheap service undoubtedly to carry a letter from Sydney to Fort Bourke for twopence, and, taking the cost of carriage into consideration, it is a far greater service than is

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performed in Great Britain by carrying from John o' Groat's to Cape Clear for a penny, and while the British transaction leaves a profit, the Australian transaction leaves a loss. To raise the rates of inland postage would probably diminish the number of letters sent, and although a good deal of correspondence may represent amusement and pleasure, and a good deal represents business transactions between persons who can afford to pay, still it would be objectionable to check correspondence. As a rule it is no doubt desirable that Government Departments which undertake what may be called commercial duties, should, as far as possible, be made self-supporting; but while this is a sound principle to be kept in view, it must not be inexorably enforced. The mere fact that Government undertakes the work, instead of leaving it to a commercial company, takes it to some extent out of the category of purely commercial enterprise, and as political considerations cause it to be vested in official hands, so political considerations must, to some extent, regulate its management, and we are bound to take the public benefit into account as well as the balance between income and expenditure. We can certainly say of the Post Office, that its benefits are very widely diffused. It is no monopoly of convenience for a few rich or influential families. It is not even like the railways, a convenience limited to certain defined districts. There is no department of the Government service, the benefit of which is more widely spread than that of the Post Office. It penetrates everywhere, to the remotest townships, and by highways and byways. And as education becomes diffused, and every adult is able to read and write, the benefit will be still more nearly universal. The Post Office, therefore, is a thoroughly democratic institution, in which the authority and agency of the central Government is made available for the good of all; and if the cost of it has to be made up by subtracting £14,000 from the proceeds of taxes, there is not a solitary individual in the community who contributes to those taxes who does not in some shape or other get his *quid pro quo* from the Post Office, for even those who do not write letters get indirectly benefit from the operations of those who do.

The loss on the inland mail service stands on precisely the same footing as the loss on the ocean mail service. The subsidy to the steam companies is more than we can recover from the postage of letters, yet no one proposes to economise by avoiding this loss. The proposal made in England to double the sea-postage was generally unwelcome. We shall all be glad to see the service done cheaper, but until that can be done we would rather pay than go without the advantage. Of course there is a limit to the extent to which this kind of expenditure can be wisely indulged in, and it is not very easy to fix that limit. The subsidy now paying for the Panama route has of course greatly increased our obligations in this respect, but our expenditure on postal intercourse is still below that of our New Zealand neighbours, who have found it necessary to subsidise an inter-provincial steam fleet, and that too at a very considerable cost.

Mr. DOCKER does not report against the new newspaper postage. On the contrary, the inland delivery of newspapers has largely increased during 1865. At the same time the circulation of newspapers must have been somewhat checked by the charge. There has been a diminution in the number of country newspapers published. This has been due partly to the dulness of trade in the rural districts, and partly also to the withdrawal of Government advertisements on which some journals relied mainly for support. But the postage charge, coming as it did at a time of embarrassment, aggravated the difficulties, under which some of them succumbed.

Mr. DOCKER complains of the incessant claims made to multiply unproductive post-offices in the rural districts, but his experience in this respect is only like that of every other Cabinet Minister. Where good things are to be had for the asking, people are not distinguished for modesty. The only check upon excessive demands would be to require a guarantee against loss. If an adequate municipal system were established, this guarantee might be given by the municipal councils.

It is encouraging to find that the Money Order Department is steadily making way, and though, like the rest of the postal business, it is at present carried on at a loss, it seems to be rapidly fetching up arrears. The annual loss at present is about £600, and an increased business will bring in an increased revenue without involving any additional expenditure. In a very few years, therefore, the balance-sheet may show some figures on the right side.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the general committee of the Rifle Association was held at the Volunteer Brigade Office yesterday afternoon, Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson in the chair. A match committee was appointed, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, Captains Shepherd, Hixson, Teale, and Richards, Messrs. Walter Lamb, J. R. Fairfax, J. Grafton Ross, Richard Jones, and F. C. Brewer. A letter was read from Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, in which he expressed his desire to alter the conditions of the prize given by him, by dividing it rateably between the artillery and rifles—£10 to the former, and £20 to the latter, both sums to be divided into three prizes. After discussion, this was agreed to. A letter was also read from Mr. Cooper, of No. 1 Company, S.B., wishing to know whether a new invention, called "cartridge testers," for the purpose of ascertaining whether cartridges were properly filled with powder—would be permitted to be used; the committee, while commending Mr. Cooper's enterprise in obtaining all the latest improvements and giving his brother Volunteers the benefit of them, thought it was too late to make any alteration in the terms of the various matches, and decided in not allowing the use of the "cartridge tester." A resolution was passed by which Volunteers who may shoot in the recruit match will be eligible to serve as emergency men in the second match, but will *not* be entitled to enter for that match if not required as emergency men. Mr. Brewer stated that he had visited the Paddington range yesterday morning and marked out the sites for targets and mantelets, and the building of the latter would be immediately commenced. There will be eight third-class targets, which can be converted into second-class targets—besides an Enfield pool target and the "coming man"—this is the figure of a soldier moving on a pivot, and each competitor will be allowed to fire as many shots as he can in three minutes, on payment of half-a-crown, to be divided (less 25 per cent.) among the three highest scorers each day. The object of the "coming man" is to induce quick firing with corresponding precision of aim, and we have been requested to state that civilians will be allowed to compete. With regard to the ground, arrangements have been made to ensure the convenience of spectators and competitors. The large Volunteer marquee will be erected in the north side of the range, one portion of which will be set apart for the sale of refreshments, another portion for the competitors, and the remainder for members of the association and their families. The time-table is not yet published, but the Recruit and Artillery and Naval Brigade carbine matches will be shot on the first day, the first match on the second day, and the second match on the third day. It is also probable the All-comers' match will commence on the fourth day. The remaining matches are to be distributed over the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth days. The Volunteer Force now numbers nearly 1700 men, 1500 of which are returned as effective; it is therefore not improbable that there will be between 300 and 400 competitors for all the matches.

THE LATE FIRE IN GEORGE-STREET.—An inquiry respecting the fire which occurred in the shop of Mr. Skinner, George-street, on Saturday morning last, will be held before the City Coroner, at his office, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

LATER FROM HOKITIKA.—We take the following from the *West Coast Times* of the 7th:—"A very extensive rush has set in to a terrace about two miles north of the Arahura River, at the back of the lagoon. The fact that gold had been discovered there first transpired on Monday last, and by noon that day several hundred men were on the ground, and we are informed that between 1500 and 2000 visited the locality yesterday. The prospects obtained are very encouraging, as it is stated that from ½ dwt. to 3 dwt. of fine gold was washed out of different dishes of washdirt."

EAST SYDNEY ELECTORATE.—A meeting of the committee and supporters of Mr. R. Stewart was held last evening, at Williams's Metropolitan Hotel, King-street. The names of several gentlemen were added to the committee list; but, as there seemed to be no opposition to Mr. Stewart, very little remained to be done by the committee, and the business transacted last night was merely of a formal character, and not of much importance.

THE LANDS OFFICE.—For some time past the staff of officers in the public lands office has been insufficient to get through the work of the office, which is continually increasing, and with a view to clear off some of the arrears the Minister for Lands has given instructions to the heads of the different rooms to keep the officers employed an hour longer every day than they have been accustomed to work. In other words the officers now leave the office at 5 p.m. instead of 4 p.m. We understand, however, that if, in the course of a month or two, the work is overtaken, the ordinary hour of 4 o'clock for closing the office will be reverted to.

THE REV. S. C. KENT'S LECTURE AT THE TEMPERANCE HALL.—The services rendered in the cause of temperance by the Rev. Theobald Mathew formed the subject of the very interesting lecture which the Rev. Mr. Kent delivered at the Temperance Hall last evening. His Excellency the Governor occupied the chair, and there were also on the platform the Rev. Archdeacon M'Encroe, the Rev. Dr. Steel, and other gentlemen. The body of the hall was densely crowded, and the audience was evidently satisfied by the lucid and forcible manner in which the rev. lecturer set forth the self-denying labours of the apostle of temperance, and at the conclusion of the address he was rewarded by a hearty vote of thanks. A similar compliment was paid to his Excellency for his kindness in presiding.

ANNUAL RIFLE MATCHES.—THE BATTALION BUGLE.—One of the most interesting competitions in the programme of the annual rifle matches, put forth by the Rifle Association, will be the contest for the Battalion Bugle, presented for competition by Messrs. Flavelle, Brothers, jewellers, of George-street. It has been arranged that this shall be a battalion prize, to be held by the senior officer of the battalion whose representatives shall have succeeded in winning it. The Sydney Battalion, the Suburban Battalion, and the Country Corps—which for the purposes of this competition will be considered a battalion—will each be represented by twelve men. A Brigade Order has been issued to the senior officer of each battalion, calling upon him to select representatives and make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary. We are not aware what steps have been taken by the senior captain of the country companies to appoint representatives, but in all probability the men will not be finally chosen until the first match in the programme has been fired. A meeting of the officers of the Suburban Battalion was recently held, when arrangements were made for selecting representatives. A meeting of officers of the Sydney Battalion was held on Monday last, when it was decided that the representatives of the battalion should be selected by a competition, there not being sufficient time to have more than one competition. The officers commanding companies nominated some of their best shots for the competition, and these number seventeen. Four are nominated from No. 1 Company, four from No. 2, three from No. 3, one from No. 4, four from No. 5, and one from No. 6. A considerable number of other good shots might have been nominated, but the officers who have charge of the matter determined that they would not give any man who was not known to be a first-class shot an opportunity of getting a place among the twelve. The competition to select the men will take place on Monday next, when each man will compete upon the same terms as those under which the match will be shot, namely, five shots each at each of the respective ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards, with Enfield rifles, in Hythe position. We would suggest for the consideration of those who are acting in this matter whether it would not be desirable to defer the selection until after the first match of the prize meeting has been fixed, as the shooting in that match of the men nominated could be taken as a selection competition.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—At 11 o'clock last night, as the steward of the brig Fortune (which vessel is lying alongside the Grafton Wharf) was proceeding on board by a plank about 9 inches wide, his foot slipped and he fell into the water, between the ship and the wharf. The watch on deck, hearing the splash, immediately threw a line to the struggling man who was only able to take hold of it with one hand, as the other was in his pocket when he fell in, and it seems he could not get it out, as it was afterwards found to be tightly jammed in. After being hauled up about a foot his grasp relaxed and he sank. Grappling irons from the A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf were procured, but a quarter of an hour elapsed before the body of the unfortunate man was recovered, when life was found to be quite extinct. The name of the deceased was not known by the crew, he having only joined the vessel about three days previous. An inquest will probably be held to-day.

CIVIL SERVICE MUSICAL SOCIETY.—We have received a copy of the rules of the Civil Service Musical Society, which has just been inaugurated. His Excellency Sir John Young is patron, and Sir Alfred Stephen, the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, the Hon. J. H. Plunkett, and the Hon. Sir W. Manning are vice-patrons; Mr. Fitzpatrick, Under-Secretary for Lands, is president, and Mr. W. A. Duncan, Collector of Customs, vice-president. Under these auspices, it is anticipated that large numbers of the Civil servants in and about Sydney will enrol themselves as members of the society. The subscription is very moderate—21s. per annum, for which lay members will have the enjoyment of at least three concerts during each year, three tickets for each concert. Ladies assisting at the concerts will be honorary members, with like privileges of admission for friends. Societies such as this cannot but tend to the advantage of the members of the service generally, and to the great benefit of the younger members who are wise enough to avail themselves of them.

MELBOURNE INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.—We are requested to urge upon all those who intend to forward articles for exhibition at the approaching intercolonial contest in Melbourne, the importance of at once making application for the necessary space for their exhibits. The Commissioners are also now ready to receive any articles for transmission at their stores, Custom House-buildings, Sydney.

SPECIMENS OF THE LAPIDARIST'S ART.—A pretty general impression has, we believe, hitherto prevailed, that "Lapidary," or the art of cutting, polishing, and engraving on pebbles, or other precious stones, was all but unknown, or very little practised, in New South Wales. That such is not the case—and that the art is cultivated in this city to a very high degree of perfection—we have most convincing proof afforded, in a choice collection of seals, thirty-three in number, from dyes cut by Mr. John Allan of Messrs. Allan and Wigley, that have been submitted for our inspection. They consist of monogram, crest, and heraldic seals. The designs are in the best possible taste; the cutting exquisite; and the impressions in red wax beautifully sharp and clear. This case is intended for the Exhibition of 1867, in Paris, and, as specimens of seal engraving, Mr. Allan's handiwork will stand comparison with anything of the kind done in the old country.

LIMESTONE NEAR MAITLAND.—Up to the present time (says the *Mercury*) all attempts to introduce the use of stone lime in Maitland, in building houses, have failed, except in a very few cases. Some years since it was announced that limestone had been discovered not far from Black Creek, but whether the deposit was in a place not easily accessible, or whether the stone did not yield a good lime for making mortar, we do not know, but it has never been used in Maitland as far as we have heard. Still longer since, the late Mr. Mayo and a few other persons went to the expense of sending to Muswellbrook for lime burnt from stone to use in building, and its quality was at the time approved very much. But with these few exceptions, all the Maitland houses, we think, have been built with lime burnt from shells, which builders say is not near so strong or lasting as good stone lime. A few months since a discovery of limestone was made known to the Government by Mr. Keene, and the land (Crown land) has been reserved from sale. It appears to be a superior limestone for burning into lime for mortar, but the quality and extent of the deposit are still undergoing investigation. The stone is remarkably rich in fossils. The locality is on a hill about twelve miles from Maitland, and a few hundred yards from the road between Maitland and the Sugarloaf, a road constantly travelled by teams with timber, farm produce, &c.

THE NEW ZEALAND MURDERERS.—The *Grey River Argus* of the 4th instant has the following:—"Several statements have appeared in the Nelson and other papers with regard to the engagement of counsel for the prisoners Burgess, Kelly, and Levy. It has been said, first, that Mr. James Smith, of Dunedin, had been engaged; and another report was to the effect that Mr. Michie, of Victoria, was to defend the prisoners. We are in a position to state that Mr. Smith declined to accept the brief, and that Mr. Michie could not, owing to his being unable to give the requisite notice of his intention to pass the examination necessary to his admission as a barrister of the Supreme Court of New Zealand. We understand that Burgess wrote to friends in Hokitika, requesting that £100 should be raised for his defence, but that the money could not be procured. The property taken from the prisoners being a portion of their robberies, is not available for the purpose of their defence, and it is said the prisoners have no other moneys that can be devoted to such a purpose. It is considered probable that the only counsel they can have in their defence will be one assigned to them by the Court."

BURNED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held at the house of Mr. Saunders, of Burundulla, on Saturday last, before Dr. King, on view of the body of Christopher Byrom. The deceased was an old man in the employ of Mr. Saunders, and having been discharged from his service, and drawn some money, he, it appears, got on a drinking 'bout. He returned to the hut where he had been living, on Friday night, and from the evidence of a man named M'Cann, he was under the influence of liquor. He complained of the fire being out, but whether he attempted to relight it, and thus set fire to his clothes, did not transpire, but he was found dead in the fireplace on the following morning, his lower extremities and abdomen being severely burnt. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from suffocation.—*Western Post* of Tuesday.

DAMAGED Saddlery, Assorted Earthenware, China, and Glassware, &c.—John G. Cohen has desired us to call the attention of saddlers, country buyers, earthenware dealers, shippers, and others, to his sales this day, Thursday, 20th September, at 11 o'clock, at the Bank Auction Rooms, viz:—50 packages of assorted earthenware, china, glass, silver lustre mugs, &c.; on account of whom it may concern ex Rifleman, damaged by sea water, 6 cases fleshout full shafto bag leather saddles complete, &c. For further particulars see advertisements.—ADV.

WE are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, &c., to their sale, comprising—drapery, dress goods, clothing, damaged prints, tweed and mole trousers, grey calicoes, &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

DAMAGED Oilmen Stores.—Messrs. Solomon and Francis beg to call the attention of grocers, country storekeepers, and others, to their sale, this day, at 11 o'clock, of damaged oilmen stores, &c., and to solicit a punctual attendance. For further particulars see advertisements.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

WOLLONGONG.

WEDNESDAY, 5.30 p.m.

WOLLONGONG RACES.

SECOND DAY.

District Purse.—Reindeer, 1. Crabby Down, 2. Orphan, 3.

Publicans' Purse.—Nonsuch, 1. Loiterer, 2. Bracelet, 3.

Turf Club Handicap.—Cocles, 1. Reindeer, 2. Hard Times, 3.

GRAFTON.

WEDNESDAY.

A number of forged notes on the Bank of New South Wales have been passed in this town.

Henry Schultz has been apprehended and committed to take his trial on four charges of forging, uttering, and obtaining money under false pretences. The prisoner came from Sydney a few months ago.

BRISBANE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The Assembly passed the additional Customs Bill, the only alteration being ad valorem duties fixed at seven and a half per cent.; exemption being the same as Sydney, with additions of machinery, fencing wire, steamers, and sailing vessels. The Customs closed to-day pending the passage of the bill. The Assembly passed resolutions for Stamp Duties, and the Issue of Treasury Notes Bills, was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Friday next.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY, 7.30 p.m.

His Excellency the Governor is to be entertained to-night by the members of the Melbourne Club.

Business quiet. Breadstuffs very dull.

Eight hundred bags sugar, yellow crystals, sold from £33 to £35 10s.

One hundred and fifty cases hams and bacon (Sinclair's) sold to arrive on private terms.

Dunphy's stout is selling at 9s.

One thousand cases kerosene sold in parcels at 3s.

Five thousand bushels barley were sold at 3s. 9d., and there have been transactions at even a less rate.

Three hundred and eleven Winchester's American chairs were sold at from 5 to 20 per cent. on invoice price.

Two thousand cases whisky were disposed of a low figures.

At a meeting of the Melbourne creditors of Messrs. Drynan and Co. two trustees were appointed here to act with the Sydney trustees.

ARRIVED.—Egan, from Mauritius.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY, 7 p.m.

The marriage of Miss Younghusband to Mr. D. G. Daly, son of the Governor, was celebrated to-day.

The Agent-General of this colony in London has been ordered to purchase breech-loading rifles.

The first Horticultural show is to take place in the Town Hall to-morrow.

Sugar has been sold by auction at lower rates.

Wheat has a downward tendency; small sales are reported at 5s. 6d. There has since been a reduction to 5s. 3d. Flour is quoted at £13 to £14 10s.; bran, 1s. 5d.

The decision of the Marine Board in the case of the late accident blames the pilot, and cancels his license.

SAILED.—Union, for Melbourne.

DISTILLATION.

THE following bill was introduced into the Legislative Assembly yesterday, to permit the sale of brandy distilled by the owners of vineyards from grapes the produce of such vineyards.

Preamble.

Whereas by the Colonial Distillation Act thirteenth Victoria number twenty-seven any person having in cultivation and bearing a vineyard of at least two acres in extent and having obtained from the Colonial Treasurer a license for such purpose may keep and use one still of not more than fifty nor less than twenty-five gallons for the purpose of distilling brandy for his own consumption from wine or the lees of wine made from grapes the produce of his own vineyard And whereas it is expedient to permit the sale of brandy so distilled Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

Permit may be obtained for the removal of Brandy to Bonded Warehouse.

1. Any owner of a vineyard who may be possessed of brandy distilled from grapes the produce of such vineyard under the authority contained in the nineteenth section of the Act thirteenth Victoria number twenty-seven may apply to the Colonial Treasurer for a permit authorising him to remove to and place in any Bonded Warehouse any such brandy And the Colonial Treasurer shall grant such permit on such person so applying executing a bond to her Majesty in the penal sum of two hundred pounds conditioned that the brandy specified therein shall within the time limited for such purpose by such permit be deposited in the Bonded Warehouse to which such permit shall authorise such brandy to be removed.

Requisites of Permit.

2. Every such permit shall state the name and residence of the person applying for it the places from and to which the brandy specified therein is to be removed the quantity of brandy the name of the person under whose charge it is to be removed and the time within which the removal is to be accomplished.

Brandy removed without Permit may be seized and forfeited.

3. If any brandy distilled under the authority of said nineteenth section of the Act thirteenth Victoria number twenty-seven shall be found in course of removal from the premises in which it was distilled without a permit or otherwise than in the manner herein provided the same may be seized by any inspector of distilleries or officer of customs and adjudged to be forfeited in the same manner as any goods declared liable to forfeiture for non-payment of duty.

Brandy to be liable to same Duty as imported Brandy.

4. Brandy deposited in any bonded Warehouse under the provisions of this Act shall be liable to the payment of the same duty as is chargeable by law upon brandy imported into the colony and the same may be sold and delivered out of bond either for export or home consumption in the same manner as brandy imported.

Short Title.

5. This Act may be cited as the "Sale of Colonial Brandy Act 1866."

THE FUTURE FISCAL POLICY OF TASMANIA.—Consequent on the vote of the Lower House, in opposition to the Ministerial scheme of taxation, the Tasmanian Government recommended the Governor to prorogue Parliament, with a view to an appeal to the country. The Governor has assented to the proposition, and has prorogued Parliament by proclamation to the 1st November. On the evening of the 7th instant, a Ministerial memorandum, addressed to the Governor, was laid before Parliament, setting forth at great length the policy of the Administration, and its reasons for adhering to its fiscal proposals. This memorandum declares, respecting the adverse vote of the Assembly:—"Your Excellency's advisers accept this vote as a decisive indication of the discrepancy between their views and those of a majority of the House of Assembly on a question so large and so important as the future fiscal policy of the country. The fiscal and financial measures which Ministers are prepared to recommend to your Excellency, and to urge upon the adoption of Parliament, are based upon the broad general principles of direct taxation, and a large remission of Customs duties upon the necessaries of life and articles of general consumption. They regard the adoption of this policy as the most effectual mode of resuscitating the public finances. By these means they conceive it practicable to fulfil all the conditions of the problem of our present embarrassment. On these principles they are prepared to provide a revenue adequate to the indispensable necessities of the State, and sufficiently certain and elastic to maintain the public credit. These views are not shared by a majority of the House of Assembly, which seems desirous of continuing to rely upon Customs as the main source of revenue, and would rather raise the present rate of duties upon imports than subject property and income to direct taxation." After the reading of the memorandum by the clerk, the House was adjourned to Friday, the 14th instant, and on Monday, the 10th, was prorogued as already stated. A proclamation announcing the dissolution of the Lower House is expected to be issued immediately.—The *H. T. Mercury* adds:—"The state of excitement into which the country has been thrown by the Government has had its effect on the Customs. The last month's returns are worse than of any previous month in the year. The amount collected at the port of Hobart Town during the month of August was £4085 7s. 4d.; and at Launceston, for the like period, £4818 6s. 6d.; total, £8903 13s. 10d., which, all things considered, is more than might have been expected, but much short of a proportional share of the Treasurer's estimate.

WONDERS OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The *Colombo Observer* of August 20th supplies the following, which furnishes the explanation to a paragraph in our mail telegram which was somewhat obscure:—"When the American missionaries landed in Ceylon, fifty years ago, it little entered into their calculations that the island would in the time of their successors be in daily, almost hourly, communication with the land of their birth. Yet so it is. A correspondent at Galle writes:—'It may not be uninteresting intelligence that a gentleman staying at this hotel (Captain Simes, of the Emily Farnum) telegraphed from Galle to New York on the 1st instant, and has just now received a reply direct from America. I had perhaps better have said that Captain Simes telegraphed to his agents in London and the agents telegraphed to the owners in New York, and that the owners telegraphed direct to Captain Simes in Galle.'"

CRICKET.

THE Warwick Cricket Club held its annual general meeting last evening, at Tattersall's Hotel, with a full attendance of members, who voted Mr. A. L. Park to the chair.

The SECRETARY, Mr. W. Clark, brought forward the annual report, in which the members were congratulated upon the successful termination of last season, the club having engaged in twenty-nine matches, the first eleven winning ten and losing only four—one being drawn. The second eleven played eleven matches, of which they won four, lost five, and two were drawn. The third eleven were victors in one and were defeated in two matches. Particulars of these contests, with the average of the players, and the rules and by-laws are to be printed and distributed among the members. The rules had been carefully revised with a view to submitting them for approval and confirmation by the club. The engagements of the professionals having terminated the club would have to consider a proposal for their re-engagement during the ensuing season. The committee recommended that badges should be given to the highest average scorers, and to the highest average bowlers in both the first and second elevens, to be conferred only upon amateur players. The highest scorer in the first eleven last season was Mr. A. L. Park, who played in nine matches and averaged 11.6 runs per innings. Mr. Wilfred Docker was the highest scorer on the second eleven, with an average of 12 runs per innings. The accounts of receipts and disbursements to be laid before the members would show that the club was financially in a good position. The report concluded with an expression of deep regret in adverting to the death of their president, the late Mr. Charles Martyn, who had held office since the formation of the club, and at all times took a warm interest in its welfare. The committee could not avoid, therefore, recording their sense of the loss the club had sustained. The hearty co-operation of the members was invited, in order that all might assist in maintaining the position which the club continued to occupy.

The report was adopted.

The statement of accounts showed that, although during last season the expenditure had been £321 1s. 9d., there was still a balance to the credit of the club.

The meeting considered the revised rules *seriatim*, and all were adopted.

Eight or nine new members were proposed and elected without exception.

The vacant office of president was filled up by the uncontested election of Mr. James R. Fairfax, and Mr. W. Hemming was reappointed vice-president. The secretaryship was again entrusted to Mr. W. Clark, and Mr. James Kellick was chosen to fill the post of hon. treasurer. The following were elected the general committee:—Messrs. A. L. Park, S. Roberts, G. H. Reid, H. Martyn, J. Oatley, J. M. Brown, W. W. Stephen, H. Moon, R. Jones, jun., and F. W. Hill. Messrs. J. Kellick, W. Clark, and A. L. Park were appointed as the selection committee; and as delegates to the New South Wales Cricket Association the club chose Mr. A. L. Park and Mr. G. H. Reid.

The subject of the re-engagement of professionals was considered, and referred to the general committee; as was also a proposal relative to additional playing-ground in the Domain.

The meeting passed resolutions recognising the attention given by the Press in promoting the interests of cricket, and conveying thanks to Mr. O'Brien for his kindness in granting them the use of the room in which they were assembled.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, and a response from that gentleman brought the proceedings to a close.

NATIONAL CLUB.—The annual meeting of the members of the National Cricket Club was held at the Club Rooms, (B. Palmer's, King and Pitt streets,) on Tuesday last, the 18th instant, Mr. J. F. Morgan in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the season 1866-67:—Patron, The Hon. Charles Cowper, Esq., M.L.A.; President, R. M. Isaacs, Esq., M.L.A.; Vice-presidents, W. B. Dalley, Esq., and R. Driver, jun., Esq., M.L.A.; Secretary, Mr. Charles N. J. Oliver; Treasurer, Mr. L. J. Park; General Committee, Messrs. W. Hemming, R. C. Hewitt, G. Howell, H. Martyn, J. F. Morgan, and H. Newcombe; Selection Committee, R. C. Hewitt, H. Hilliard, Messrs. G. Howell, C. N. J. Oliver, and L. J. Park. Delegates to the New South Wales Cricketing Association, R. C. Hewitt and G. Howell. Several new members were proposed, and it was agreed to increase the subscription to £2 per annum. The meeting before breaking up awarded a vote of thanks to the late officers.

THE LEICHHARDT EXPEDITION.

THE following interesting letter has been addressed to the *Riverine Herald* by Mr. W. F. Barnett, who has recently returned from the interior. We may mention that Mr. Barnett was one of Mr. M'Intyre's party when that gentleman successfully crossed the continent:—

According to promise, I beg to forward a few memoranda of my journeys since starting from the River Paroo with the Leichhardt search party. The party went all well until we arrived at Lubrana Creek; from this Mr. M'Intyre made two journeys towards Cooper's Creek to find water. On his return from his second trip he found his orders had been disregarded by Dr. Murray, and he gave the order for all the party to start for Cooper's Creek, as he fully expected to find water on his arrival there. How much Dr. Murray's disobedience of orders disorganised Mr. M'Intyre's arrangements no one can tell, as Mr. M'Intyre alone knew what those arrangements were. About the portion of Cooper's Creek we struck at is broken up into a number of billybongs or anabranches, running on the east side of the main channel, distant from one another from five to ten miles. We, of course, travelling nearly west, struck the most easterly billybong, which had not the slightest appearance of water. In the morning Mr. M'Intyre crossed this, and finding that in consequence of the dreadfully cracked state of the plains the camels could make but very slow travelling, he at once returned to the party and gave orders for our return. This is what Dr. Murray calls his "faint" attempt to find water. Had Mr. M'Intyre proceeded right across to the main channel, our subsequent journeys proved he would have found it at a distance of five-and-twenty miles, which proved his judgment was correct, expecting water about that longitude in the creek, whereas Dr. Murray endeavours to show that he had no reason to expect it. Unfortunately, the party were so circumstanced that they could not be left for the time necessary for Mr. M'Intyre to prove beyond a doubt if there was water in the main channel; for him to take the party on and then not find water was certain destruction to all, so that, rather than risk the lives of his men he reluctantly (I know well how reluctantly) gave the words to return to the last water. On one of the best camels he started on with Bellooch, the East Indian, so that we might be met with water on our route. Dr. Murray had shown the white feather the night before, "begging to be excused his watch," but this day he fairly gave in. He speaks of the difficulty of driving the horses; this he greatly augmented. He rode ahead of the party much faster than he should, causing the horses to get in a string of several miles, and again he was continually going in the dry creeks to see if there was water, the horses, of course, following him, thereby causing the men great trouble to get them on the track again. When once requested to stop until the tail mob of horses got up to him, he said "he could not—he must get on." Arrived at a place called the Bullock Waterhole, he declared the Leichhardt Search Expedition at an end, and gave directions for the brandy to be got out, the horses to be unpacked and left to shift for themselves, and the party to proceed to water with the camels lightly packed with rations, for he said, "Now we must look out for our lives." When told our lives were not in danger, as Mr. M'Intyre would be out with water ere that happened, he replied, "Ah! you may say so; you may say so," thereby casting a disgraceful doubt upon his leader. Through some misunderstanding the camels, with two of the men, started during the night, and in the morning, having caught our horses, we prepared to follow. A search was made for more brandy, and not being able to find any, it having gone on with the camels, the doctor was mad enough to produce his bottle of spirits of wine, and was about to serve it out when I took it from him. I think after this I need not comment upon his conduct. Returned to the water after much suffering. Dr. Murray and three men started for the settlements. The party now was composed of Mr. M'Intyre, M'Calman, myself, Bellooch (East Indian), and two aboriginals. We started again for Cooper's Creek, and arrived at water about twenty-five miles beyond our former turning point. We removed in a few days to a splendid sheet of water, and camped, surrounded by five or six hundred aboriginals. They once or twice evinced a hostile spirit, but were intimidated from making an attack by some display of our superior power. The camels and horses being sufficiently refreshed, we started on, and after arriving at the Docker, had a very pleasant journey, the country beyond being in splendid condition. We struck M'Kinlay's forty-seventh camp on Mueller Creek, and found a splendid pass over the northern dividing range, and in due time arrived at our destination at Carpentaria. Mr. M'Intyre formed a camp on the Gilliott, about 150 miles south of Burketown, Albert River. He intended to remain here about a month to spell the camels and make up the deficiencies of the party, and I, with his consent, and I am happy to say a testimonial of his satisfaction of my conduct, left the party, as he could now easily get a man in my place. I started for Burketown, and when I arrived, J. G. M'Donald, Esq., was just starting a boat party to endeavour to find the mouth of the Leichhardt River. I became one of the crew, and we were successful in finding the mouth only two miles east of the Albert Heads. We succeeded in getting up fifty miles to the crossing place, three miles below the falls, which are from fifty to sixty feet high, the water being under tidal influence below the falls. We returned to Burketown, Albert River, and I started overland for Port Denison, across the Flinders, the Norman, and the Gilbert, over the Gilbert ranges, and on to the Lynn, down the Lynn and the Burdekin, and thence to Port Denison. I think the Leichhardt navigable for about thirty miles. It possesses fine high banks, much to be preferred to the low mangrove fringed banks of the Albert. The Flinders, Leichhardt, and Albert and its tributaries are all pretty well settled, but there is still splendid pastoral country to the westward, and also there is some good country between the Flinders and the settlements on the Lynn. Respecting the half-castes mentioned by Mr. M'Intyre, I can support his statement of their existence amongst the blacks about the country he speaks of. There can be no doubt of whites having been amongst them some ten or fifteen years ago, and it is likely enough there are still some. I think the northern country is likely to become as valuable to the miner as it is undoubtedly to the squatter.

NEW CALEDONIA—ITS PRODUCTS AND RESOURCES.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

THOUGH only eleven hundred miles distant from Sydney, there are few here who have any idea of New Caledonia. By most it is thought a barren island of which the French have taken possession merely for the purpose of establishing a penal settlement, others believe that it is becoming a naval station, to be of use in case of war; and it is not so long ago that I heard the opinion expressed that the naval and military forces of New Caledonia would some day make a descent on these shores. There are others who know that it is of some use to Sydney, inasmuch as the French Government spends a considerable sum of money in this colony, and that there are traders on the island who supply themselves almost solely from this market, whose requirements increase every year; few, if any, have the slightest idea that the day is not far distant when the exports from New Caledonia will be of very vast importance to all the Australian Colonies. Superficial as they are, my observations during a short stay in the island may be of interest to some, and I shall be glad if you can afford the result of them a small space in your columns.

It is an undoubted fact that the French cannot colonise. The Frenchman's love for his country is opposed to it, and the system of government is not such as encourages colonisation. To establish a military settlement is not equivalent to forming a useful colony, and can never be conducive to amicable relations with native tribes. That errors have been made by the Governor of that country, as well as by those who have had influence over the native population cannot be doubted; much has been said against the present administration, but I am inclined to believe that more blame is to be attached to the system, than to those by whom the instructions of the Home Government have been carried out, and so far as my experience goes, I am able to testify to the anxious desire exhibited by the present Government to promote the general welfare of the country, and to encourage the advancement of colonisation. Our own experience has proved how impossible it is to govern a country at a distance of sixteen thousand miles, and it must not be forgotten that the French Government controls its colonies to the utmost extent. But, in spite of everything, nature has done so much for the country, that it is bound to progress, its strides will be more or less rapid according to the degree of assistance man will afford, but it cannot remain stationary, and the indications of progress already visible show signs of future greatness.

As a stranger, I was most kindly received by the Governor and all the officers connected with the Government, and I feel assured that any of my fellow colonists going to New Caledonia, with the same intention as I did—of seeing the country and forming an opinion of its capabilities,—will be equally well received.

It is, in my opinion, much to be deplored that religion has had a great share in bringing about disputes which have shown an evil example to the natives with whom the colonists are anxious to be at peace, has caused actual warfare and slaughter of a large number of these natives, and in some instances has prevented the settlement of people desirous of forming plantations. I cannot but think that the country would be more advanced, and the natives more peaceable if the Government and the missionaries were not opposed to one another; but it is foreign to my purpose to enter into any discussion on the subject; the disputes will doubtless be settled some day. I must add, that having had to seek the hospitality of the missionary settlement at St Louis, I was most cordially and kindly received.

New Caledonia was taken possession of by the French in September, 1853. Missionary settlements had been made prior to that date, which twice had been driven from the island. The natives in the southern portion are now completely subdued. They are more or less so on the seaboard of the east coast, and on some portions of the north-west coast. There are excellent harbours all round the island, but Noumea and St. Vincent on the west coast, and Kanala on the east, are considered the best. Not many years ago white men were killed and eaten very near to where the capital now stands, but at the present moment one can travel with safety on this portion of the country, as the natives appear most peaceable and well disposed. I visited some native villages. Fearing even now the white population, the plantations are always placed at a distance from the huts, and are situated in positions entirely hidden by trees; a narrow bush track, which can only be traced by those who have been accustomed to travel in the country, leading to them. They plant cocoanuts, bananas, yams, and taros, principally the two latter forming the most important portion of their food. At first sight these plantations appear disorderly, though one cannot fail to be struck by the luxuriance of the vegetation. The system of irrigation is perfect: the natives make a trench to bring water to the top of the field, from which small canals bring down the stream to the foot of every tree which requires moisture; the native walks over his land, finds a plant wanting water, and cleverly with his foot turns the current. As for costume of both males and females, the less said about it the better—it must be seen to be appreciated. In their own villages the men rarely do anything: the old women fish and do all the hard work; the young women spend most of their time squatting by the fire, eating yams and taros, or smoking their pipes. Led gently, the men can be made to work well, and have proved themselves most useful to some of the colonists, and to the missionaries; but it is useless to endeavour to compel them to do any hard labour; a great many who have been in the employ of Europeans have died, in consequence of being sent to the fields whilst the dew, which is always very heavy, was still on the ground. This gives them severe colds, from which they never recover. In their own villages they always remain by the fire till the dew has disappeared. The native population, in some parts, is decreasing very rapidly: at a recent census it was found that one tribe had fallen off by one-half during five years.

The capital of the colony was fixed at the head of a bay, named by the natives Noumea, situate at the south-west end of the island. The site was selected on account of the beauty of the harbour, which is very extensive and perfectly sheltered. The town stretches along the shore of the harbour, and is enclosed on the other sides by hills. In one respect the spot was badly selected, there being no water in the immediate neighbourhood. The town was first called Port de France, but last year the original native name of the bay was given it. All the convicts are stationed on an island opposite to the town. If the Government is able to carry out the design that has been adopted (even in the adoption of a plan to lay out the city, it was necessary to have the sanction of the Home Government) Noumea will be an exceedingly pretty place. The space reserved for Government offices and buildings is very large. It is impossible not to be struck by the dulness of the place as you land; soldiers passing from one Government office to another, naval and military officers going about, show you at once, that you are in a military settlement. There is not the least sign of animation in the streets, the dulness of which oppresses you, but the beauty of the climate cannot fail to have a very contrary effect, and all experience tends to show that it is as healthy as it is beautiful. The summer heat is, I am informed, not so great as in Australia, whilst the winter is not colder than our spring.

The port is a free one in the most extended sense of the word; you land with your luggage and your merchandise, and nobody says anything to you; there are no duties either on wines, spirits, or any other article, the whole revenue of the colony is derived from a property tax, and a license-to-trade tax. I may mention that new pilotage regulations have just been made. A special clause exempts from dues all English men-of-war, in consequence of French men-of-war not having to pay these dues in Sydney. Irrespective of pilotage, vessels have nothing whatever to pay.

The nearest plantations of importance to the capital are on the banks of the River Dombea, situated at the head of the bay of that name, distant about ten miles from Noumea. This river winds in a valley of immense extent, enclosed by some of the highest mountains in the island. The vegetation throughout this valley is beyond description. Streams, which have never been known to want water, intersect it in all directions. A large portion of the land shows signs of old native plantations. It is in most parts ready for the plough, there being no rocks, and few trees to prevent its passage. Some large sugar-cane plantations have been made here, and the rapidity of their growth, their size and quality, surprise all who have lived in sugar-growing countries. It is probable that there will be at least 100 to 150 tons of sugar exported next year. When people see this in Sydney, they will begin to think something of New Caledonia. The commencement is small, but the increase will be very rapid. Large tracts of country have been purchased in different portions of the island solely for the purpose of sugar-growing. I am informed that the canes grow even more luxuriantly on the East Coast than in the valley of the Dombea.

The next article of importance which we shall seek to supply ourselves with from New Caledonia is coffee. It is only a little more than two years ago that serious attempts were made at coffee-growing; prior to that date experiments had been made with success, but nothing of importance had been done. The trees planted at the Government Model Farm surprise all who are most competent to form an opinion; it is stated that in two years they have attained a size not reached in three or four years in other countries. Universal attention has now been drawn to this important article, and before the end of the present year upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand trees will be growing on the island—a quantity which, in all probability, will be more than doubled by the end of next year. Samples of the coffee produced on the Model Farm will, I believe, be sent to the Melbourne Exhibition.

Rice is being grown in several parts of the colony with great success. At the Model Farm there are some large fields growing beautifully; and on the Dombea it has also done well; but it is on the east coast that the most important plantations have been made. One person informed me that he would have a crop of over fifty tons this year.

Maize has for some time been one of the chief sources of revenue to the small farmers, and is now very extensively cultivated; the extraordinary rapidity with which it grows, and the beauty of the produce is such as to make this an important article of export. Already this year large shipments have been made to New Zealand, and very extensive contracts have been entered into for future seasons.

Cocoanut oil and beche-de-mer have for many years been exported, but to no very large extent; cocoanut-trees grow in great abundance on the east coast particularly, and the production of the oil could be increased to a great extent. There are fine forests scattered over the island, and timber of the finest description can be obtained. On the land belonging to the Roman Catholic mission there is some magnificent wood both for building and cabinet-making. All the timber required for the construction of houses and churches belonging to the mission is cut from these forests. Various samples will, I believe, be sent to the Melbourne Exhibition; some of the finer descriptions should certainly be valuable for shipment.

In travelling in the interior one cannot fail to be struck by the small number of animals of any description which are to be seen. In a country so thickly grassed it is a great boon that there are no snakes. Birds are not numerous; unfortunately, this cannot be said of mosquitoes. The mineral wealth of the colony has not been thoroughly investigated; large quantities of chrome ore exist close to Noumea; indications of copper and other metals have been found. The stone used for building purposes is of very fine quality, and very abundant, near the town; the limestone near Noumea is of a very superior description; ordinary and fire clay is also abundant.

I shall not trespass further on your valuable space to-day; but as very complete statistics of the colony were compiled two months ago, and will shortly be published, I should be glad to address you some further remarks on the capabilities of the colony based upon extracts of these statistics and other documents which have lately been published by the Government.

P. L.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	447	2	6
Gin	345	4	3
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	8	15	0
Whisky	170	12	6
Rum	732	8	9
Perfumed spirits	4	13	9
All other spirits	28	10	0
Wine	82	16	5
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	140	12	6
——— (in bottle)	38	0	0
Tobacco and snuff	326	4	0
Cigars	16	11	11
Tea	28	15	0
Coffee and chicory	9	6	8
Sugar, unrefined	300	0	0
Dried fruits	115	12	7
Malt	19	0	0
Rice	4	0	0
Opium	46	17	6
Pilotage	29	13	8
Dues	7	5	0
Ad valorem	265	2	9
Package charge	83	6	6
Total	£3245	8	3

The arrivals to-day comprise the Liberator and Toftcombs, from London, with general cargoes; the Helen, from Mauritius, with 6477 bags sugar; and the Jessie Kelly, from the same port, with 4000 bags sugar.

The cargo of the King Oscar, from Mauritius, comprising 5884 bags of new crop sugars, was offered at auction this day by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co., at their rooms, George-street, and (with the exception of two small lots, samples of which were not to hand) every line was sold. The cargo was one of the best assorted that has been imported here for some time. Prices ruled as follows:—Fine white crystals, £44; second ditto, £42 5s. to £43. Fine white counter, £39 5s. to £40; yellow ditto, £38 15s. to £39 12s. 6d.; low brown ditto, £30 2s. 6d. to £32 5s. Yellow crystal, £36 5s. to £38 12s. 6d.; second ditto, £35 5s. to £36. Ration, £27 10s. to £28 12s. 6d. per ton, duty paid. The attendance was large, and the bidding, especially for the yellow crystal and counter sorts, showed an amount of competition which has not been noticed at sales for some time past.

The City of Melbourne brings Melbourne papers to the 17th. Monday's *Argus* states:—

In the import markets business has worn an exceedingly quiet aspect, more from a disinclination on the part of dealers to enter upon any fresh engagements at the close of the week, than from any unhealthy want of activity, as the markets generally possess a buoyant tone. In breadstuffs, trade sales to a moderate extent are reported of Adelaide flour at £15, for country brands; and inquiries for town brands are met by sales at £16 5s. We hear of a fair parcel of Port M'Donnell wheat having changed hands at a slight reduction on 7s; for South Australian wheat 6s 9d would not now be refused. In maize there is nothing new to report. Hops maintain the improvement communicated by mail advices; 1865's are offering at prices ranging according to quality at from 1s 8d to 1s 11d and 2s. Malt continues to be inquired for at 9s, the tendency being decidedly upwards. In liquids we hear of a shipment of 100 hogsheads 30 per cent o.p. rum, R.W.P., having changed hands on private terms. Sales of Burke's stout are mentioned at 10s.

The clearances of gold effected at the Customs during the week amounted to 11,473 oz. The total quantity exported since the beginning of the year has been 1,264,890 oz., of which 240,099 oz. were transhipments from New Zealand. The total exports during the corresponding period of last year amounted to 1,160,838 oz., of which 112,314 oz. were the produce of New Zealand goldfields.

We have Adelaide files to the 13th instant. The *Register* of the 8th instant has the following relative to the meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Philip Levi and Co.:—

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Philip Levi and Co. (about twenty-five being present) was held at their office, on Friday afternoon. It was resolved that nothing should be made public except at the discretion of the chairman (Hon. H. Ayers), by whom we are informed that the estate is to be assigned to himself, in conjunction with Messrs. R. B. Smith, W. S. Douglas (manager of the Bank of South Australia), and William Townsend, M.P. He further informs us that the kindest feeling was expressed towards the members of the firm. As Mr. Ayers declines furnishing any statement of liabilities and assets, we do not think we should be right in giving currency to unauthenticated rumours; but we may say that the balance-sheet is generally believed to show a considerable surplus in favour of the firm.

The *S. A. Register* of the 13th instant reports:—

Messrs. Solomon and Co. sold on the 12th, at their mart, the whole of the cargo of the Belle, from Mauritius, with the exception of about 700 bags. For all purchases above £100 an increased time was given—say four months, which gave general satisfaction. As follows we quote actual prices:—Light counters, £28 10s to £29 2s 6d; brown ditto, £24 10s to £26; ration, £24 to £24 10s; yellow crystals, £31 7s 6d to £33; light crystal counter, £35 5s; superior light ditto, £34 10s; brewers' crystals, £32 5s; white ditto, £35 2s 6d; snowdrop, £37 2s 6d. The same firm also sold forty cases prime cheese at 1s 3d, and a lot of other sundries. The attendance was large and the biddings brisk. Messrs. Townsend, Botting, and Kay sold at the Port the timber, ex Sea Snake, from New York, as follows:—Tongued and grooved boards, 1⅞d per foot super. on the surface; white pine shelving at 2¼d per foot. The same firm also sold the cargo of the Union, from Hobart Town, at the following rates:—3 x 2, 4 x 2, 5 x 2, 7 x 2, 8 x 2, 4 x 3, 5 x 3, 6 x 3, 7 x 3, 8 x 3, 9 x 3, 10 x 3, 4 x 4, 7 x 4, 8 x 4, 9 x 4, 10 x 4, 10 x 5, 5 x 5, at 10s 6d; also, 5 ft. palings (box), 13s 9d; 6 ft. ditto, 19s 6d; 3 ft. 6 in. and 3 ft. laths, 10s 10d; cart shafts, 11 ft., 4s 6d; Launceston hardwood, 4 x 2, 10s; ditto 6 ft. paling, 21s.

We have Tasmanian files to the 11th. The *Launceston Examiner* has the following:—

The market still remains in a very dormant state, scarcely any alteration having transpired since our last quotations. Flour is quoted as in our last—from £12 to £12 10s. Wheat, inland, 5s 6d; coast, 5s 3d. None offering of either. Oats, 4s. Bran, 1s 3d, bags in. Potatoes, £4 5s to £4 10s, and likely to decrease in value, through the large supplies having arrived from the coast, as mentioned in our last. Butter 1s 2d. Bell and Westbrook's Weekly Stock Report.—We have no change in the price of fat and store stock to notify since our last report.

ADELAIDE STOCK REPORT.

DEAN, LAUGHTON AND CO.

Adelaide, Thursday, September 6.

Fat Cattle.—Large supplies have come to hand from the North and River Darling, principally of very good quality. Sales have been pretty brisk, but the markets are now full. We hear of but light supplies being on the road, and with patience on the part of holders the mobs now coming to hand will realise well, there being on the whole no excessive supply, though the mobs have arrived too much at one time. We have sold—134 prime weighty cattle, averaging £13 1s 6d; 139 good cattle from the Menindie Station, at £11; 334 head from the far north, averaging £10 6s; 57 head inferior but weighty cattle, for Messrs. Levi, at £8 15s; 14 stores, averaging £4 5s.—Total, 678. Quotations: Best bullocks, £13 to £18; second bullocks, £9 to £12; inferior bullocks, £7 to £9; best cows, £10 to £15; second cows, £7 to £10.

Fat Sheep are in excessive supply. Some remarkably prime flocks have come in and the attention of the trade has been given exclusively to these. Second-class sheep are not in demand, and for such lower rates have to be taken. Quotations: Prime wethers, 22s to 24s; second wethers, 14s upwards.

Fat Lambs.—The trade in these has been remarkably slack considering the prime quality of the lambs arriving, it is, however, improving. Quotations: Best lambs, 12s.

Store Sheep.—There is but little animation in this market. We have sold 1500 ewes.

Store Cattle.—Very few in the market.

Stations.—Nothing doing.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. MARTYN AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness; at the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MR. PITT.—At Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. STOKES.—At the Depot, at 11 o'clock, Cows, Calves, Sheep, Pigs, &c.

MR. MEARES.—At the Depot, at 10 o'clock, Milch Cows, and Springers; at 11 o'clock, Calves, Lambs, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, &c.

MR. COCKBURN.—On the premises, Pitt-street, next Tattersall's, at 10 o'clock, Household Furniture; on the premises of Mr. Canty, Pitt-street, near King-street, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-trade of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

MESSRS. C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Horsehair, &c.

MR. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Earthenware, Glassware, China, Saddles, &c.

MESSRS. SOLOMON AND FRANCIS.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Arrowroot, Pickles, Jams, Hair Oil, Salad Oil, Sardines, Wine Corks, &c.

MR. EBSWORTH.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at quarter past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MR. REID.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool.

MESSRS. IRWIN AND TURNER.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at 3 o'clock, Wool, and Sheepskins.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at quarter past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MR. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Clothing and Sundries.

RUST IN WHEAT.—The *Maitland Mercury* regrets to hear from various parts of the district that this destructive pest is spreading itself, and that consequently many fields of wheat have been and are being cut down for fodder. At Woodville, the rust has been especially destructive. At the Wollombi, where wheat is chiefly grown, the disease is not extensive.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

(*Written expressly for the Sydney Morning Herald.*)

LONDON, JULY 26, 1866.

ARE we retrograding in England? A few days ago and we were all crying aloud in favour of Gladstone and Reform. Now we find ourselves under the rule of a Tory Government, whose very first act is to attempt the suppression of a political demonstration, employing for that purpose the services of the police and the military. An event more unfortunate for the Tories could scarcely have happened. The moderation displayed in Lord Derby's speech on his advent to Ministerial power had awakened agreeable feelings of surprise on the part of the great bulk of the Liberals, who thought that, taking a lesson from the past, the Tories of the present day would endeavour to show that they were as unlike as possible the Tories of Sidmouth's and Castlereagh's time. That dream has been dispelled. The first fortnight of Tory rule has beheld the Government in armed collision with the people. Impatient of the taunts respecting their apathy in the cause of Reform, the working men of London had commenced a series of open-air demonstrations on Clerkenwell Green, and in other places. Growing bolder, Trafalgar-square was the next place selected, but here the first signs of Government opposition began to be displayed. It is only fair to mention that this came from the Liberals, who were still in office. Acting under the instructions of Sir George Grey, Sir Richard Mayne issued a notice prohibiting the intended meeting, but the notice was subsequently withdrawn, and the authorities allowed the meeting to take place. It was attended by something like 20,000 people, and was most orderly throughout, the mention of the names of the Queen, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Mill, Mr. Bright, or Earl Russell being invariably the signal for loud and repeated cheering. The accounts published in the Conservative papers relative to the alleged rioting were most amusingly exaggerated, as was the description which appeared in the *Times*. The bulk of those composing the meeting belonged unquestionably to the artisan class, and nothing could be more unexceptionable than their demeanour. It is evident that the charges of venality and drunkenness brought by Mr. Lowe and his colleagues on the Conservative benches have produced a deep and lasting impression on the working-class mind. The charge is admitted to a certain extent, but the manner in which it was uttered and in which it has been used is most deservedly censured. But, be this as it may, it has had its share in inducing the working men of London to force their political claims on the attention of the Government. For this purpose they resolved to hold a mass meeting in Hyde Park. This, for many reasons, was a most injudicious resolve; it tended to render a popular commotion probable. The Government's interdiction of the meeting was still more injudicious, because it converted a probability into a certainty. The working men thought that they had the right to meet in the Park so long as they were orderly and peaceable, and they naturally resented the way in which they were met. Had Mr. Walpole told them that they must first obtain permission to hold the meeting, and afterwards given them permission to hold it, all would have ended well. The authority of the Government would have been recognised, and no future meeting could have been held without its permission. Instead of doing this, the Government took its stand on the ground that the parks were the property of the Crown, and that the public were admitted only on sufferance. This, to say the least of it, was bad policy. It committed the Government to a line of conduct which could not fail to provoke—sooner or later—a collision with the people. Up to the last moment it was hoped that the Government would give way, but the hope was illusive. The various Reform processions, escorted by thousands of spectators, arrived at Hyde Park Corner and demanded admittance into the Park. This was refused, and the procession began to retrace its way towards Trafalgar-square. But the great mass of people, which must have numbered upwards of a hundred thousand, were determined to force an entrance into the Park, all the gates of which had been closed by the police. It was not long before the means of doing so were discovered, for, in a few moments, yards of iron railings were lying on the ground. In swarmed the excited multitude, defying all attempts of the police to stop them. Thenceforward the scene was one of complete disorder wherever the police were present. Where they were absent all was quiet and peaceable. I entered the Park through one of the gaps, receiving as I did so a blow on my leg from the truncheon of a falling policeman, and found that at least 100,000 persons had gained admittance into the Park. Processions, headed by flags, were moving about, meetings were being held, while bands of youths amused themselves by singing, "We'll hang Richard Mayne on a sour apple tree." At Stanhope Gate the infuriated mob were attempting to force an entrance, the stone pillars swaying to and fro in a fearful manner. In the midst of the riot a troop of Horse Guards made their appearance, followed, after a short interval, by a detachment of Foot Guards. But even these could not keep down the rapidly increasing mob, and but for the efforts of the reform leaders to withdraw or pacify their followers, Monday night would have closed upon a scene of bloodshed such as had not been witnessed for years in the metropolis. The accounts of the riots, published in the *Daily News*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Morning Star*, and *Morning Advertiser* are reliable, but the descriptions in the *Times*, *Standard*, and *Morning Herald* are too much tinged by unfairness and exaggeration to be worth much. Emerging from the Park through one of the gaps on the southern side, I proceeded to Trafalgar-square, where an immense mass meeting was being held, and where the conduct of the people was most orderly. Everything shows the whole affair to have been a great mistake on the part of the Government; indeed, many of the Conservatives complain that it was a trap laid for them by Sir George Grey. At the very moment when it was the interest of the Tories to have conciliated the masses, they took the most effectual way of exasperating them. The news spread like wildfire over London, and it soon became evident that, unless the Government gave way, many days would not elapse before the struggle was renewed. Mr. Walpole appears to have seen this, for yesterday, in reply to a deputation from the Reform League, who urged that he would allow permission for a meeting to be held, and that in order to induce peace and prevent any riot on the part of those who might probably assemble that no demonstration of a police or military force should be employed, he stated that the question of the right to meet in Hyde Park would be tried by the legal authorities, and the deputation would have every facility placed at their disposal by the Government to carry out that object. In the meantime, if they would try and induce their friends to waive any supposed right of meeting until that decision was announced, he would undertake, on the part of the Government, that if no disturbances of any kind were attempted, there should not be any outward demonstration of either the police or the military. This was the very thing which should have been done at first. The meeting would have passed quietly off, and no more would have been said about it. As it is, in their attempt to suppress the Reform movement, the Government have given it a tremendous impetus. Bad tactics these. The real dilemma of the Government arises from the peaceable character of modern working class meetings in this country. Had they been of a seditious or riotous nature, the interference of the police and the military would have been excusable, but there has been nothing of this. The meeting in Hyde Park last night was a proof of this. But we have yet to see the end of the matter. One thing, however, is certain, Mr. Walpole's weakness has cost his party all the little popularity they ever possessed.

In one sense this is to be deplored, for, with all their faults and failings, the Conservatives have shown themselves to be sincere in their desire to promote many important social reforms, the need for which is urgent. Among these are those suggested by the new Report of the Children's Employment Committee, and the Reports of Drs. Smith and Mr. Farnall upon the Metropolitan Workhouse Infirmaries. With respect to the employment of children, the Commissioners tell us that it is "to a painful degree apparent throughout the whole of the evidence that against no person do the children of both sexes so much require protection as against their own parents." "The age at which the younger children are set to work, or put to work by and with their parents, is now a little advanced. At that time instances occurred in which children began work as early as three and four years of age; not unfrequently at five, and between five and six." But if childhood has in this country its peculiar dangers, old age possesses them in a still more aggravated form. It is impossible to read without shuddering, the recent report of Mr. Farnall on our workhouse infirmaries. The number of workhouses visited was forty. These are stated to be capable of accommodating 28,550 inmates, and there are usually upwards of 23,000 persons in them, who may be classified as follows, viz.: Temporarily disabled, about 6000; old and infirm, 10,300; imbeciles and idiots, 1800; able-bodied, 1850; and children, 3000. In the course of his inspection Mr. Farnall visited 794 wards, containing 9238 beds (97 of which were double beds), and occupied day and night by sick and bed-ridden poor. In some of the workhouses the inmates are, taking the order of things in other workhouses, tolerably well cared for, but in the majority the life of the sick poor is rendered a curse to them. The vilest criminal that was ever sent to the hulks never experienced anything like the treatment to which the sick poor in these places are subjected. It is terrible. Lunatics, idiots, and sick are all crowded together, under the charge of ignorant, infirm, and drunken nurses. The wine intended for the use of the sick is stolen. Even the milk supplied for the poor suffering creatures is taken from them. These and a thousand other shameful occurrences are spoken of, but no steps are being taken to prevent them. We have plenty of promises, but we want something more—we want deeds, not words.

An extremely significant article on "Popular Education and Discontent" appeared the other day in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Reminding its readers that the question of popular education was formerly argued, both by friends and foes, as if it were exclusively a political subject, it points out that although "reading and writing have conduced to quicken the popular desire for political power, yet so far from taking the disastrous form which shook with terrors the ancestral breast, never was there a day when anything in the shape of a shattering of the fabric of society was so absolutely repugnant to the notions of every class in the nation as it is at this very moment. For this very reason," urges the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "this is the moment for turning attention to the movement which is stirring the hearts of the multitude, and which is the life of that principle which is called democratic by those who do not understand it. Scarcely a week passes without some fresh illustration of the universality of the movement, which, like all other movements, is less easily recognised by its advance than by its disturbing force. The wealthy pay little heed to the change which is taking place in the habits of thought of the million; but when they read of strike after strike for increased wages, of prolonged conflicts between masters and men, and of the enormous development of the trades-union system, they begin to inquire about their own security, and almost to wish for a return to the blessed days when squires knew little, and shopkeepers knew less, and working people knew nothing at all." "This"—continues the *Pall Mall*—"we take it, is a very pregnant fact: that by teaching the poor we have begun the operation of putting ideas into their heads, and taught them to desire a nobler life than they have hitherto lived." Again, "As they claim a recognition of their own manhood from the powerful, so they concede to the rich that allowance, and—for it is sometimes needed—forgiveness, which ought to be granted to the powerful by virtue of their humanity, but to which they can put forward no claim by virtue of their power. The anger excited by certain contemptuous phrases lately applied to working men is very illustrative of this state of things. By teaching them to read and write, and setting up reading rooms and libraries, we have brought men who work with their hands to such a pass that they are affronted at being informed that they are not gentlemen in their behaviour. An Earl Granville in the House of Lords has actually lectured his brother peers on their unmannerly proceedings, and quoted the politer proceedings of a gathering of artisans as an example to be followed, and the noble assemblage has accepted the rebuke in silence." From this the *Pall Mall* argues that "It would be folly not to look all this in the face, even supposing it were in itself to be regretted. When you give a poor man knowledge and try to better his morals and refine his feelings, you necessarily act upon his whole nature, upon his manhood, and not only upon such elements within him as will tend to make him more humbly satisfied to remain in the lot which was enough for his forefathers. You teach him not only to say the Catechism and read pretty books about animals and good kings and princesses, but you teach him to think; that is, to think for himself, and to think upon all sorts of unpleasant things, and to ponder on the anomalies of life, and to strive in his own uncultured way to argue about them, and in his own energetic way to remedy them. You have given him desires which he had not before, and you have shown him how to mend his condition. Above all, you have made him so much of a politician that he has come to the conclusion that it is a mistake to suppose that the gain of the poor is the loss of the rich. And all this has come from schooling. Our grandfathers were certainly right when they said that the alphabet was the root of all evil, judging what is good and what is evil according to their lights."

If our newspaper writers would indulge a little more in this strain, they would largely assist the cause of working class progress. To this day the working classes are as little understood by the great majority of the House of Commons as they were thirty or forty years ago. Their aspirations are misunderstood, their objects are misrepresented, and their weaknesses are held up to the scorn of mankind. And if in England there exists amongst the "Upper Ten Thousand" such ignorance of their own fellow-countrymen, is it wonderful they should gulp without hesitation the thousand and one scandals which such men as Messrs. Lowe, Marsh, and Co. retail respecting working-class life in the colonies? We know that our Australian artisans have their failings, but we know that they have their virtues also, and that Jack Plane in Sydney and Jem Spokeshave in London are pretty much alike after all. But then Belgravia believes more in black coats, kid gloves, and a University education, than in fustian jackets, rough hands, and the class teaching of the Mechanics' Institute.

The Working Men's Club and Institute Union continues its career of usefulness. The other day it held its annual meeting in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of the venerable Lord Brougham, when the Rev. H. Solly read the usual report, from which it appeared that the number of working men's clubs and institutes, either established or first made known to the union during the past year, had been much larger than at any previous period, being 125, as compared with forty-one last year, fifty-five the year before, and twenty-two in the first year of the society's operations. Out of the whole number of clubs at present known to the society, the number of those that had temporarily suspended, or ceased to exist, since the formation of this society, did not appear to average more than 7 per cent. The number of clubs established during the year was very considerably in excess of those that were reported as defunct; and some of those reported last year as deceased had since been revived under happier auspices, and considerably richer in experience. The average number of members returned as belonging to the ninety-four clubs from which returns had been received was 152, ranging from 1150 in the Faversham Institute, and 1000 in the Leeds Working Men's Institute, down to 39, 34, and 31, in various small rural parishes. The payments, for the most part, are 2d. a week, 6d. a month, or 1s. 6d. a quarter; fifteen requiring only 1d. a week. The number of rooms possessed by each club varies from one up to thirteen (Camden Town), sixteen (Newcastle), and even eighteen (Bolton)—giving an average of four rooms to each. The usual age for admission is eighteen years (at least three years too young); but some clubs admit at fourteen years, several at sixteen, and a very few have learned wisdom by experience, and fix twenty-one as the minimum age. Sixteen clubs state that provident societies of various kinds rent a room there, and seventeen return themselves as having formed such societies among their members. Most of them report themselves as having had entertainments and lectures during the past winter season; some having had as many as 17, 20, and 24 entertainments, others having had 10, 13, and even 24 lectures; but the great majority have only had from 3 to 6 of the latter. The average is 4 entertainments and 2 lectures for each club and institute. In the way of classes, 14 have reading classes, 22 writing, 20 arithmetic, 10 drawing, 11 elocution, 13 discussion, 3 dramatic, and 4 short-hand. Nearly all have libraries varying in number of volumes from 20 up to 3000, and making an average of 131 volumes to each club.

Apart from the labour question, there are numerous instances in which both employers and employed have been found co-operating with each other for their mutual good. The extension of the working man's improved dwelling system is a proof of this. The other day a group of buildings were opened in the City Road by the Company formed to carry out the schemes of Mr. Alderman Waterlow. Palmerston-buildings, as they are termed, are situated in the very heart of one of the busiest districts in London. The need for such buildings is all the greater, owing to the continued demolition of streets and houses which are being effected by the railways. In St. Pancras, whole streets have been thus destroyed by the Midland Railway, which, in its destructive march through the homes of the poor, has proved itself most merciless. One cold rainy Saturday, twenty persons, honest, hard-working people, were, after twenty four hours notice, expelled from their homes into the pitiless driving rain—twenty shillings being offered to each family by way of compensation. Nor is this all. Our cemeteries are not sacred from the touch of the spoiler. In its way to King's Cross, the Midland Railway has to pass through the churchyard of Old St. Pancras. In this churchyard lie interred the remains of a host of English and Irish nobility. Many of these are being disturbed by the formation of the shafts necessary for the support of the railway arches; besides which, a tunnel is being carried below the graves. If this constant disregard of the respect due to the dead, and the rights and comforts of the living be persisted in by the railway companies, they will, ere long, raise such a storm of public indignation that they will be glad to effect a compromise of some kind whereby such episodes may be prevented for the future. Railways are a necessity, but not so their being constructed in such a manner as to cause their formation to become a source of pain and regret.

Choral Festivals are still on the increase with Churchmen and Dissenters. Indeed, the spread of musical taste and knowledge amongst the people of late years is something extraordinary. Much of this is due to the efforts of the Tonic Sol-fa associations, whose endeavours to indoctrinate the people with a knowledge of the true principles of music are beyond all praise. The other day a concert was given by three thousand children at the Crystal Palace. They belonged to the various metropolitan Bands of Hope; and the ease and precision with which they executed the various pieces was really marvellous. In the provinces, the Dissenters' Sunday-school gatherings on Good Friday are being rivalled by the summer festivals of the Church Sunday-schools and Church choirs. Of these, the most recent has been that at Peterborough. It is said that the singers numbered upwards of 1000, all trained voices, from the towns and villages surrounding the city. The gathering outside the Cathedral was really grand. Here, with silken banners flying, with robed clergy, and surpliced choristers, with the stately form of the ancient edifice in the background, relieved by dense masses of foliage in front, the picture was one such as Turner would have delighted in painting. True, there is a little High-Churchism in all this, but people have an inherent love of music and display, and so long as it is not carried too far, there is no reason why they should not be allowed the gratification of their desires. Far better such a happy and peaceful gathering as that which took place beneath the shade of Peterborough's ancient Cathedral than monster demonstrations, which, on Monday evening last, led to an armed collision of the Government with the people, and awakened feelings of anger and resentment on both sides, which it may take years to dispel.

This, however, is not the only way in which the Church of England is endeavouring to render itself more popular. Borrowing a leaf from the Dissenters, the Bishop of Peterborough has just given his sanction to the establishment of a class of readers, or lay preachers in his diocese. What a blessing it would have been had a similar policy been adopted two hundred years ago.

JOHN PLUMMER.

NOTES ON WORKHOUSE LIFE.

BY A CHAPLAIN.

THE great bulk of paupers requiring separate treatment on account of insanity are lodged in the county or borough lunatic asylums for paupers; but some workhouses have *lunacy wards*, in which those patients are placed whose malady is not of the worst type. These wards are completely separate from the others, with officers specially appointed to them, but are under the general oversight of the governor and matron. They have a somewhat more cheerful aspect than the ordinary wards—that is, so far as the rooms themselves are concerned, being hung with pictures, and otherwise better fitted up. But, under any circumstances, a collection of insane persons is a mournful sight.

The inmates of these wards are of two classes—the insane and the idiotic. Amongst the former there are those who, apart from the peculiar phases of their malady, are perhaps the most intelligent inmates of the house. The writer took to each of the wards of Lupton Workhouse a large-type publication, containing a classification of texts of Scripture for each day of the month; and on explaining its purport in the lunacy wards, one of the company said, "It's quite an epitome of the Bible." These inmates do all the household work required in their department; there being always a sufficient number of patients competent for the duties. In many cases their complaint happily proves only of temporary character. An interesting young woman, who was in the way of recovery, was on one occasion visited by her friends, and, on their speaking of taking her home, she put her hand to her forehead, and said she should wish to remain until she was "all right here."

Amongst the *idiotic* inmates of these wards are some of the most helpless and pitiable specimens of humanity. Epileptic fits have left them destitute not only of mental but also of bodily power. The sight of a number of persons in this lamentable state, sitting side by side in various postures, but each unvarying as to his own posture, without any expression in the eye or mark of intelligence in the countenance, without the power of utterance and without ideas to utter—this sight is certainly one of the saddest that the eye of man can look upon.

Every workhouse has its *Lying-in Ward*, and its occupants, in the great majority of instances, answer to the graphic description of our workhouse poet:—

"Forsaken wives, and mothers never wed."

In Lupton Workhouse there are about twenty-five births in a year.

The *Lock Hospital* of the workhouse presents a most powerful commentary upon the text, "The way of transgressors is hard." Some of the poor, afflicted creatures are girls not out of their teens, whose looks are still innocent, the vicious conduct into which they have been seduced not having yet stamped its hard lines upon their countenance. Many of them seem repentant under suffering, and a casual observer would suppose that, of all the inmates of the workhouse, they were the most hopeful. But alas for the bondage of iniquity! When sufficiently restored to leave their place of confinement and go out into the world again, they too frequently relapse into their former evil courses.

The *Vagrant Office*, or nightly refuge for the homeless and wandering poor, is another of the departments of the workhouse which present a lamentable picture of human wretchedness. The shades of evening never gather round the workhouse gates but some poor, lost, pitiable objects approach them to obtain a shelter for the night. Some few, it may be, are really wandering in search of employment, or are actually returning, as they represent, to their parishes; but the major portion, it cannot be denied, are vagrants proper, and these are the very dregs of society. Destitute alike of property, home, status, reputation, and character, they go they care not whither, and pass their days without any motive beyond the satisfying of their immediate necessities and desires. Their conduct is most reckless. They not unfrequently tear into shreds or burn in their winter's fire every rag of their scanty and worthless clothing, and are conducted in the morning from the workhouse to the magistrate's office in a canvas sheet. At a neighbouring workhouse they even burnt the clumsy bedstocks and straw and other bedding in the room assigned to them; and there is now no bed, except a large fixture of wood, unsupplied with any covering whatever. If the actual perpetrators of the offence had been the only sufferers, it would be a matter the less to be regretted; but, unfortunately, the consequences of their evil doings are entailed upon their successors.

It must, however, be confessed that the workhouse refuges where these things have been done are those at which no food is allowed. The practice varies at different towns; the men at some towns having the offer of breakfast on condition of two hours' labour, at others receiving bread without the imposition of labour, and at others no food at all being given. The guardians who deny food do so with the idea of discouraging vagrancy; but surely they are dealing out very hard measure, and the privation will press with extreme severity in those cases in which the destitute individuals come hungry to the gates in the hope of obtaining food as well as shelter, and lie down fasting on a hard and sleepless couch, to be sent away still fasting in the morning.

In a town of forty thousand with which the writer is acquainted, the nightly number received at the vagrant office averages about twenty, the number of men being about two-thirds, and one third women and children. This by no means represents the whole of the vagrants passing daily to and fro, but only the most destitute portion of them; as most of them whose day's begging has yielded a few pence go to the common lodging-houses. What thousands of the class there must be in the various towns throughout the kingdom!

When this way of life has been once taken up, it is seldom or never relinquished as long as there is the physical capability of pursuing it. While the writer was engaged upon these pages he was interrupted by a call from an old man, who some time previously had spent a few weeks in Lupton Workhouse, and had now come to solicit alms. On being recommended to return to the workhouse, he said he had passed the previous night in the vagrant office there, but his own parish was a hundred miles off, and he was returning thither. The weather being cold and stormy, he was strongly advised to get an order for Lupton Workhouse, that the authorities might give him a pass to his parish. And he then confessed that he had been conveyed to his parish at their expense on the last occasion, and added that, if he went to them again, they would most likely send him to prison. He had become a temporary inmate of Lupton Workhouse through sickness, and was passed off to —— Workhouse in his native union on recovery; but he soon left, and after wandering over several counties, now turned up again at Lupton.

After our brief but painful survey of the afflicted and unfortunate classes, it is a relief to turn to the young.

An eloquent preacher, in a funeral sermon on occasion of the death of a promising young man, offered, in conclusion, a word of consolation to those parents who *never had* any children. *It was a lapsus linguæ*, but no one would have any difficulty in understanding what persons he meant. And the writer, commiserating such persons, has pleasure in suggesting a means of obtaining substantial comfort. Let them go to the nearest workhouse and ask for the room where the babies are. Let them look upon them in sleeping innocence, as they are laid in the row of heavy deal cradles; or let them reciprocate the happy smiles which, in their blessed ignorance of orphanage, or ignominy, or pauperism, mantle upon their faces; and if, although no mothers, they have the hearts of mothers, and are really, as it is sometimes said, pining for children, let them go away without making a selection from the motherless ones amongst these infants *if they can*.

In Lupton Workhouse the children are brought into the girls' school at about four years of age, and the boys are transferred to the boys' school at seven; the division of boys and girls commencing at that age in all workhouses. But in some of the smaller establishments the two sexes are assembled in the schoolroom, one teacher being employed for both.

A visit to the boys' school will afford pleasure to any one who is interested in young people. Their writing is very good, and their books are clean. There are always individuals amongst them who present a fair development of mind and intelligence. There is a boy in Lupton Workhouse who has taken up picture colouring; and his skill and taste are pronounced by competent judges to be very creditable.* The elder boys are engaged alternately half the day in industrial occupations; and they make their own beds and sweep their room. They are taken from the house at about twelve years of age, there being a constant demand for them as apprentices; and the writer has great satisfaction in stating that, as far as his own experience extends, he can make a generally favourable report concerning them. Those masters who have taken boys out in former years are the most frequent in their inquiries for others. One such master who was taking a boy from the house remarked to the writer that a workhouse apprentice of his, who had served his time, was now in the habit of wearing better clothes than himself. A band of respectable youths may be seen in the dining-hall at the annual Christmas dinner who would pass muster in any company. These are some of the former inmates, who are serving their apprenticeship in different parts of the union, and have come to spend a holiday with their old school-fellows on the festal occasion. We can imagine it possible, though it is certainly not probable, that there may be a second Dr. Kitto in the number; but if, as they have been taught, they respectively "endeavour to do their duty in that state of life into which it has pleased God to call them," they will prove useful members of society, and all reasonable expectations will have been fulfilled.

In the metropolitan and some of the more populous provincial districts, the children are located in district schools. A discussion of the relative merits of the two modes of disposing of pauper children would be out of the scope of these papers; but the following extract from the report of Sir John Walsham, Poor Law Inspector, may be presented as well worthy of consideration:—"The longer I compared the very serious if not invincible obstacles and objections to the distribution of rural unions into school districts with the substantial and increasing, though undoubtedly in some respects inferior, benefits attainable by the children brought up in workhouse schools, and under the immediate supervision of the guardians of their respective parishes, the more convinced I become, not only of the inexpediency of overruling the opposition of the local boards to district schools by the strong hand of central authority, but of the sufficiency of many of the grounds upon which that opposition rested."

The mental calibre of the girls in Lupton Workhouse is inferior to that of the boys, and this altogether apart from the question of their teaching. The same labour bestowed does not seem to yield the same results. The answering in catechetical instruction is more mechanical in its character, and altogether there appears to be less aptitude for the gaining of intelligence. There are, however, occasional exceptions. The following prayers were written by two of the school-girls without any prompting or assistance:—

"Almighty God, Thou hast promised both to hear and answer prayer. Incline our hearts to all that is good, that we may be humble, true, and just, and that we may fear and love Thee above all things. O Lord, forgive all our sins, for we are all sinful creatures in Thy sight. And, O Lord, bless our teachers and all that are in authority over us. Bless to us, we pray thee, whatever good instruction we have had given us. Help us carefully to remember them and daily improve them. Bless us, we pray Thee, in our learning, and make us increase in knowledge and wisdom and all virtues. Grant, O Lord, that we may live a godly life, that we may join in those unspeakable joys, for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen. RUTH B——."

"O Lord God, take away our sinful hearts and pour Thy Holy Spirit into our hearts, and then at last we may be found righteous in Thy sight, and live with Thee in Heaven, there to reign with Thee for ever and ever. Amen."

"Almighty Father, who dost give us all things, send us Thy help from above; blot out all our sins, and make us to feel that without a Saviour we are lost, for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen."

"O God, Thou art good. Thou canst answer our prayers, and fill our hearts full of love towards Thee. We have a good deal to be thankful for. Thou dost keep us from harm by night and by day. Thou dost give us food and clothing, and [grant] that we may meet at [in] Thy heavenly kingdom. And bless my teachers and those who are in authority over us; for the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

"ELIZABETH J——."

The testimony of the ladies of the Workhouse Visiting Society, and of the Poor Law Inspectors, as to the results of workhouse training for girls, has been of very conflicting character. It must be confessed that the zeal of these ladies in the earlier days of their benevolent enterprises led them into some exaggerations in their views. The inspectors entered upon a formal investigation, and replied by an array of statistics to the following statement of Miss L. Twining's made before the Education Commission: "Inquire into the history of the girls and women to be found in the adult wards of the workhouses, and they will be found to have been, generally speaking, brought up in pauper schools."

The reply of the inspectors was most conclusive. In a union district with a population of one million six hundred thousand, there were four hundred and ninety-six single women inmates of the workhouses in consequence of immoral conduct, and of these only twenty-six, or five and a quarter per cent., had been two years or upwards in the workhouse schools. In another union district, the returns, though less satisfactory, differed widely from Miss Twining's statement. Out of five hundred and one single women who had come to the workhouses through misconduct the number who had been two years or upwards in the workhouse schools was seventy-two, or about fourteen per cent. And the following general summary is given: "The number of young persons who were in the workhouse schools of the several unions and parishes in England and Wales for a period of not less than two consecutive years, within the ten years ended the 31st day of December, 1860, and who have left the workhouse for service or industrial occupation: males, 15,710; females, 14,030.

"The number of such young persons who have returned to the workhouse by reason of their own misconduct: males, 580 [5 3-5th per cent.]; females, 1756 [12½ per cent.].

"The number who have returned to the workhouse from causes not involving their own misconduct: males, 1363; females, 1896."

The above returns, it will be seen, are confined to children who have been two years or upwards in workhouse schools. A shorter period than two years was considered insufficient to test the results of workhouse education. But the inspectors would have shown more generosity to their fair opponent, and at the same time rather strengthened than weakened their own side, had they furnished a column of the total numbers of those who had been in the schools without reference to the time spent therein, and had returned to the workhouses through misconduct. For, while in that case the *descrepancy* between their returns and Miss Twining's statement would have been less marked, they could have pointed to the difference in the two columns, presuming that a material difference would have been presented, as an evidence in favour of the workhouse schools, when a sufficient time was allowed to test their operation. If, on the other hand, the children merely passing through the schools, and "who when out are, in many instances, subject to the worst external influences," did not present a greater proportion of failures in moral conduct in after-life than of the children who had spent two years, or longer, in the schools, this would have been a piece of information that ought by all means to have been made known. In any case, such a column would have added to the value of the returns.

The inspectors speak in a disparaging tone of the "Industrial Home for Girls," which has been founded by the Workhouse Visiting Society; but without subscribing to all the views of these benevolent ladies as to the immoral influences of workhouse life on the juvenile female inmates, the writer is firmly persuaded that a separate establishment, conducted solely with a view to the preparation of the inmates for domestic service, and presided over by ladies who will take a kindly interest in the welfare of the young people after they have gone out into the world, is calculated to be of the highest service, and is well deserving of the sympathy and support of the true philanthropist. The fact that twelve and a half per cent. of the girls sent out from the workhouses, after a residence of two years or longer consecutively, return to them again by reason of their own misconduct surely affords a sufficient plea for a special effort on behalf of this class of the poor. Granted that the failures are to be attributed to the baneful examples and associations to which these children are exposed before entering the workhouse, and are not chargeable upon any contaminating influences there, yet an organisation that seems so well calculated to grapple with the evil ought not to be written down until it has had a fair trial.

There is no other abode in the kingdom where the mortality is so great as in the workhouse. In the infirmary the incurable, in all save extreme cases, are discharged; but the major portion of those who come to the workhouse spend their last days within its walls. The workhouse population consisting chiefly of persons disabled by sickness, constitutional infirmity, or old age, a high rate of mortality is to be expected. The workhouse, being the last resort, is emphatically the place of death.

In Lupton Workhouse the yearly deaths amount to about twenty-five per cent. of the average number of inmates; and there is no reason to suppose that the mortality here is greater than in any of the other workhouses in the country. But the yearly deaths do not fluctuate with the variations in the list of inmates, or, at least, not to the same extent with those variations. When there is a full house the percentage of deaths is under the twenty-five per cent. ratio; but when the number of inmates is unusually low the death-rate is considerably over twenty-five per cent. There is, therefore, no class of persons to whom the scenes of death are more familar than the inmates of the sick-room of a workhouse.

After death the corpse is borne out to the dead-house in the bed-clothes, the bearers holding by the corners and the sides; and how familiar this sight is to those who are inmates for the sick wards for any length of time will appear from what has already been stated.

Information of a death is immediately sent to the friends of the deceased, and they have the opportunity of conveying the body away, and interring it at their own charge, if their means allow of it, and their disposition prompts them so to do. About three-tenths of the inmates dying in Lupton Workhouse are thus conveyed to their long home by their surviving relatives, leaving seven-tenths to be interred at the expense of the union.

The Lupton Cemetery being at the other extremity of the town, a hearse is needed for each interment; and a workhouse funeral, which, if not daily, is a more than weekly sight, is known by the six bearers who walk by the side of the hearse. They are decently habited in black, which is kept for the purpose, and are often the sole attendants. Although the ablest of the "able-bodied inmates" are chosen for this duty, two or three of the half-dozen may generally be described as men "past work." Frequently these six bearers are the only attendants, the deceased having no near relatives, or none in the locality, or none who have a sufficient regard for his memory to induce them to appear at a "pauper funeral." Sometimes there is one solitary individual following as mourner, the husband or the wife, the brother or the sister, the father or the mother, the son or the daughter of the departed one, as the case may be. At one of the most recent funerals from Lupton Workhouse the sole mourner was the mother, herself an inmate, a widow in her eighty-fifth year. As she was ill able to walk the distance, an attempt was made to lift her up by the side of the driver of the hearse, but this was found impracticable, and had it succeeded, it might have been unsafe. So she followed on foot, the hearse being conducted slower than its wont, in accommodation to her tottering steps. Occasionally there is a display of cabs or coaches, which is greatly to be reprehended, as the individuals thereby proclaim their capability of relieving the parish of the expense of the funeral.

In the taking away of corpses from the workhouse for interment by friends, strange mistakes have been known to occur. Some years ago, in Ireland, the cottage occupied by a decent elderly couple was visited by fever, the wife being the person stricken. She was taken to the workhouse, and her husband called from time to time; but, in consequence of the nature of the disease, he was not permitted to see her. He was told, to his sorrow, that she was in a precarious position, and ultimately the sad intelligence of her death was conveyed to him. He was not admitted to the house, but was told that, if he sent a coffin, he might have the conducting of the funeral. A cart was procured, a few friends came, and the funeral took place at the church-yard of their native village, some miles off. Two or three evenings after the mournful duty had been performed, when the old man had returned from his day's labour to his now cold and forlorn habitation, and the sad change in his condition was being forced upon him in all its stern reality, he heard the sound of footsteps slowly approaching his door. He then heard the movement of the latch, and turning to the door, he was startled by the apparition of his late wife. Another moment, and his ears were greeted by her well-known voice, and his first impression of the faint but familiar sight, as beheld in the dim twilight, was confirmed by a tangible embrace. An explanation was soon made. She had been confounded with another woman who was ill along with her. The one was taken, and the other left. The name of her who was spared was attached to her who died; the mistake was not rectified by any friends of either being admitted: and the old man had thus interred the corpse of another person, while his own wife was in a state approaching convalescence.

A similar mistake is said to have occurred at the Stroud Workhouse. The newspapers reported that the master of this workhouse wrote to the friends of one John White, of the village of Painswick, stating that he was dead. His friends agreed to inter; and on the following Friday a coffin was sent, and the funeral was to take place at Painswick that afternoon; but the driver of the cart, on seeing the corpse, expressed very strong doubts as to whether it really was that of his old fellow-villager. The master at first insisted that it was, but afterwards recollected that there was another man in the house of the same name: this man was called, and was at once recognised by the driver as the John White of Painswick. It was agreed that he should show himself to his friends, and he was driven to Painswick in the cart which had been sent with his own coffin, sat down among the friends who had assembled to follow him to the grave, and, after partaking of the refreshments provided for the occasion, returned to his old quarters at the workhouse, duly admonished, we would hope, of the approaching reality of that event which had in so singular a manner been anticipated.—*Leisure Hour.*

* This boy has been apprenticed to a painter since the above was written, and is going on very well.

CALCUTTA PRODUCE REPORT.

UNDER date 8th August, Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Co. report:—

Rice: During the month there has been a little business doing in table quality, and as arrivals have been on the most limited scale, and as stocks are now almost exhausted, prices are advancing. We quote to-day, for cleansed, 5 rupees 12 annas to 6 rupees; for unsifted, 5 rupees 2 annas to 5 rupees 8 annas; but as no transactions have lately taken place to test prices, these quotations are merely nominal. Sugar: We have no change to report in vacuum pan, as there has been no business done in it lately. Nominal quotations are, for No. 1, 13 rupees to 13 rupees 4 annas; No. 2, 11 rupees 8 annas; yellow, 8 rupees 6 annas to 8 rupees 8 annas. There has been good inquiry for Benares by native shippers, and some business has been done at 12 rupees to 13 rupees 8 annas; arrivals are free, and a fall in prices is shortly expected to take place. There is also a fair business doing in Gurpattas and Dulloahs, for local purposes, at 7 rupees to 9 rupees, and 5 rupees 8 annas to 7 rupees 8 annas respectively. In castor oil a very good business has been done within the last fortnight, and under the influence of short supplies of seed, prices have again gone up and are, to-day, quoted at 11 rupees to 12 rupees 8 annas. For gunnies, log lines, and twine there has been almost no inquiry during the month, and prices are unaltered. Exchange is quoted at 1s 1⅞d for 6 months' sight bank bills.

HONGKONG TEA CIRCULAR.

MESSRS. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., writing on July 27, state:—

Congou.—Canton: The stock of country tea now amounts to 23 chops; no settlements of these kinds have yet been effected. Of Canton-packed leaf, 600 half-chests have been taken at 21 to 25 taels by Indian buyers. Macao: Much secrecy is maintained respecting the nature of the business transacted at this port, but generally very large quantities of Tayshaan leaf have been prepared and packed for shipment. Amoy: Upwards of 20,000 packages have been received against about 15,000 at same period last year; some 5600 have found purchasers at 22.50 to 23.50 dollars for half-chests, and 30.50 dollars for boxes, rates much on a par with those ruling by last advices in the home market. The unsold stock scarcely amounts to 14,500 packages, a circumstance accounted for by the fact that the teamen have shipped numerous parcels to Foo-chow, in the questionable hope of thereby sustaining the Amoy market. Buyers at this port appear to be exercising much moderation as compared with those elsewhere. Foo-chow: Our dates extend to the 20th instant, and their tenor is not altogether what we last mail anticipated. It is true that buyers have displayed a complete absence of excitement, and have made an earnest effort to bring down prices, but the aggregate of purchases which, be the cause what it may, they have effected, has proved so extensive as to prevent any unaccustomed accumulation of unsold stock, and to render fut re command of the market upon their parts extremely problematical; as regards the latter point, we refer to the commencement of this circular. The unsold stock stood at 29,000 chests, and 300,000 had been received against 279,000 at the same period in 1865; the fortnight's settlements, inclusive of contracts (*i. e.* up-country purchases on foreign account) had reached upwards of 40,000 chests, and with the exception of a small advance upon the very lowest grade, we repeat the quotations given in our last issue; say, dust to broken leaf, 12 to 19 tls; common, 21 tls; good common to flavoury kind, 23 to 24 tls; but middling burnt Kysow kind, 30 to 33 taels; and middling to good Kysow, 34 to 38 tls.

Flowery Pekoe.—Foo-chow: Next to nothing has been done, as only 285 packages are reported settled at 28.5 to 38 tls for medium to fine. 1630 chests have arrived against 1540 in 1865.

Scented Teas.—Canton: Immediately after the dispatch of the last mail, prices became a little easier, but a renewal demand soon restored them to their previous level. Settlements comprise 14,000 boxes orange pekoe at 25.5 to 34 tls, and 15,000 boxes caper at 20 to 32 tls. Foo-chow: Prices remain unchanged. 15,000 boxes have found buyers at 12 tls for dust up to 45 tls for best make.

Green Teas.—Canton: For Australia 4000 boxes of Canton gunpowder have been taken at 23 to 24 tls.

SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the council was held at 7.30 p.m. on Monday, the 10th instant. Present—the chairman (Mr. W. Curtis) and councillors Knight, Munro, Conley, Cozens, Dunlop, Goodsell, Bedford, and Hill. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: The following letters were read and referred to the committee of works for their consideration and report:—1. From Mr. J. Webster, requesting the council to kerb and gutter a portion of Eliza-street, as he intends to flag the same. 2. From Mr. J. Webster, respecting a lane at the rear of his property fronting to the Newtown Road, O'Connell Ward. 3. From Mr. A. W. Fallick, respecting the state of Albert and Baltic streets. 4. From Mr. J. Roberts, requesting remuneration for depositing a quantity of dirt in several streets of the municipality. Reports.—1. The report of the finance committee, received August 29th, recommending the payment of accounts amounting to £134 6s. 6d., was adopted. 2. The report of the committee of works, received August 29th, was also adopted. Councillor Munro moved, seconded by councillor Hill, and carried, "That a deputation be appointed to wait on the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, to know the reason the Government endowment for the last half year has not been paid into the Australian Joint Stock Bank." The chairman, the treasurer, with councillors Munro and Bedford, were appointed to form the above deputation; also to wait on the Mayor of Sydney respecting the removal of the 'bus stand from its present position. Motion of which notice had been previously given. Moved by councillor Conley, seconded by councillor Dunlop, "That tenders be called for supplying and fixing stone caps over the drain pipes where deemed necessary by the committee of works." Carried. The clerk was instructed to immediately take out District Court summonses against those ratepayers who have not paid any portion of their rates for the current year. The council having gone into committee to consider tenders for the construction of a brick culvert half way across the Edgeware Road, it was moved by councillor Cozens, seconded by councillor Hill, that the tender of Mr. G. Orchard be accepted for the sum of £30. Council having resumed, the chairman reported the resolution of committee, when it was moved by councillor Munro, seconded by councillor Knight, "That the resolution reported and read by the chairman be adopted." Carried. Notices of motion were handed in by councillor Munro. The council then rose.

MUNICIPALITY OF COOK, CAMPERDOWN.—The council met on Monday, the 3rd instant, at 7 o'clock p.m. Present—the chairman (Mr. James Flanagan), and councillors Collins, Bartley, M'Grath, and Larkin. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the chairman laid on the table a report from the finance committee, recommending payment of accounts amounting to £28 4s. Report adopted, on the motion of councillor Collins, seconded by councillor Bartley. The chairman placed before the council accounts amounting to £23 7s. 4d. Ordered to be referred to the finance committee. The clerk informed the council that since the last meeting the sum of £7 14s. 6d. had been paid into the bank to the credit of the municipality. This having terminated the proceedings, the meeting separated.

MUNICIPALITY OF HUNTER'S HILL.—A meeting of this council was held on Friday, the 14th instant. Members present—the chairman (W. B. Campbell), and councillors Jeanneret, Fitzpatrick, Clarke, and Joubert. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Moved by councillor Jeanneret, seconded by councillor Fitzpatrick,—"That the chairman and councillor Joubert be deputed to wait upon the Colonial Secretary and represent to him the necessity of appointing a constable for the Municipality of Hunter's Hill." Moved by councillor Jeanneret, and seconded by councillor Joubert,—"That the sum of £15 be paid to James O'Donnell when the improvement committee have certified that the claim is correct and the work completed in terms of the contract." Moved by councillor Jeanneret, and seconded by councillor Joubert,—"That the clerk be requested to prepare a list of ratepayers whose rates are in arrear, in order that the same may be at once handed over to a solicitor for recovery." Moved by councillor Joubert and seconded by councillor Fitzpatrick,—"That the letter received from Mr. G. D. Milbau, begging the council to vote a sum of money to be applied to the erection of a jetty at the end of Tarban Bay, be answered, and that he be informed that, although this council feels the necessity of erecting a jetty, the works now in progress are of such a pressing nature, that it is impossible for any of the municipal funds to be applied to any new undertaking." Moved by councillor Clarke, and seconded by councillor Joubert,—"That the by-laws for regulating the hire and use of the council chamber as read be adopted, a copy placed in the council chamber, and one on the board outside the building." The meeting then adjourned.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—A meeting of the council was held on Monday evening, the 17th instant. Members present—The chairman (Mr. Walter Church), and councillors Booth, Elliott, Gray, Broderick, Perdriau, Robinson, and Woolnough. The minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The chairman presented a petition from householders and residents in Balmain, for measures to be adopted for the abatement, or removal of nuisances arising from smells issuing from certain premises in Darling-street. Petition received and the chairman was requested to take immediate action with reference thereto. Councillor Woolnough presented a petition from ratepayers in the east ward, for attention to be given to the nuisance of obnoxious effluvium from the drain or sewer at the corner of Cooper and Darling streets. Petition received and referred to the committee of works to take steps for the abatement of the nuisance complained of. The committee of works brought up a report, stating that during the past two weeks they had certified and submitted to the finance committee various accounts for £111 10s; and in reference to the petition of ratepayers in the south ward for improvements in Beattie-street, stating that the said street could be put into a passable state of repair for about £30. Report received. The committee of finance brought up a report stating that since the last meeting of council, sundry accounts amounting to £105 1s had been paid by them under votes of appropriation; and recommending the payment of certain day labour work, £14 1s 2d. Report received. Motions pursuant to notice.—1. By councillor Gray, "That the unpaid accounts brought up for this day and certified correct by the finance committee, be paid." Put and carried. 2. By councillor Woolnough, "That application be made to the proper authorities for leave to extend William-street, to the line of the wharf belonging to Mr. Peverley and Captain Hay." Put and carried. Notice of motion forwarded to the chairman by councillor Mansfield, referring to nuisances from gutters:—1. "That all drains or sewers now opened into any part of the carriage or footways within this municipality, without leave first had or obtained from the proper officer, contrary to the provisions of Country Towns Police Act, 2 Victoria No. 2, section 38, and the Sydney Hamlets Police Act 17 Victoria No. 35, section 31, be forthwith closed under the direction of the surveyor; and any person who shall form, dig or open any such drain or sewer hereafter shall be proceeded against for the penalties in such case provided by the said Acts. 2. That no leave to open any such drains or sewers shall be given by authority of this council, except for the discharge of rain water conveyed by down pipes leading from the roofs of buildings." Orders of the day: consideration of tenders for Reynolds-street, and permanent level of the east end of Wharf-street. 1. Several tenders for the works in Reynolds-street were opened and considered, and that of Messrs. Peter Brady and William Ledger for the sum of £111 10s accepted. 2. That the plan with section showing the proposed permanent level of the east end of Wharf Road was approved, ordered to be advertised, and to remain at the council chamber until the 1st October, in order that any objections thereto may be lodged with the council clerk. The council then rose.

DARLINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—A special meeting of this council was held on the 11th day of August last. Present—The chairman, Mr. C. M. Deane; councillors Loveridge, Mase, Williams, Jones, and Cowie. It was proposed by councillor Loveridge, seconded by councillor Williams, and carried,—"That the proposition of councillor Jones, of the 8th of July, 'that the chairman be empowered to call for tenders for forming, ballasting, and blinding Vine-street,' be rescinded." Proposed by councillor Loveridge, seconded by councillor Mase, and carried,—"That tenders be advertised for forming, ballasting, and blinding Vine-street, and Vine and Shepherd lanes conjointly, also, tenders for stone ware drain crossings at the junctions of lanes with Rose and Shepherd streets." Proposed by councillor Jones, seconded by councillor Mase, and carried unanimously,—"That the clerk be instructed to write to the secretary of the Cook's River road trust, in reference to kerbing the gutter on the eastern-side of the Newtown Road. The council then rose. The usual monthly meeting of this council was held at the Chamber, Rose-street, on the 8th September instant. Present—The chairman, Mr. C. M. Deane; councillors Mase, Cowie, Williams, Loveridge, and Jones. A letter was read from the secretary of the Cook's River road trust, acknowledging receipt of a letter from this council, of 14th August. A letter was also read from the Colonial Treasurer, advising payment of Government endowment, amount £178 4s. 6d. It was proposed by councillor Mase,—"That the sum of £3, or thereabout, be expended on the western footpath, in Alma-street." Proposed by councillor Williams, seconded by councillor Jones, and carried,—"That Ivy-street be formed, ballasted, and blinded, from Old Newtown Road to the Creek." Proposed by councillor Jones, seconded by councillor Cowie, and carried,—"That the consideration of the alterations required in the by-laws be postponed till the next meeting." On the motion of councillor Jones, seconded by councillor Williams, the council then went into committee to consider tenders. Seven tenders were read for work required to be done in Vine-street and adjoining lanes. It was proposed by councillor Mase, seconded by councillor Loveridge, and carried,—"That the tender of Messrs. Fallon and M'Caffrey, for the sum of £79, be accepted." Three tenders were read for laying the stoneware crossings in Rose and Shepherd streets. It was moved by councillor Cowie, seconded by councillor Williams, and carried,—"That the tender of John Cother, for the sum of £8 12s., be accepted." The council then rose.

MUNICIPALITY OF RANDWICK.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the council took place on the 12th instant, the chairman, and Messrs. Peden, James Pierce, and Watkins, being present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The cost of filling up of the quarry on the grounds of the Randwick Asylum having been estimated at £3, it was moved by Mr. Watkins, and seconded by Mr. Pearce,—"That a sum not exceeding £3 be voted for that purpose; and further, that the committee of the Randwick Asylum be requested to have the holes made by their workmen in removing loam from Botany-street filled up." The overseer having reported that a further sum of £10 was required to finish the foundation of Avoca-street, and that some fencing was necessary for the safety of the public, Mr. James Pearce moved, seconded by Mr. Watkins,—"That the sum of £10 be expended to complete Avoca-street, and that seven panels of fencing be put up at the edge of the quarry." Moved by Mr. Peden, and seconded by Mr. Watkins,—"That a sum not exceeding £15 be voted by this council as their contribution towards the erection of St. Jude's fountain, and that the treasurer be authorised to pay the whole amount of the contract under the certificates of the architect." The following fortnightly accounts were put and passed: Section C, forming Avoca-street, £28 1s. 4d.; section E, raising gravel for Goodwood-street, £7 9s. 6d.; general expenses, and commission collecting rates, £11 5s. 1d.; total, £46 15s. 11d. Mr. Watkins gave the following notice of motion,—"That the sum of £50 be expended on the formation of Cowper-street from Avoca to Church-street, and that this be the next improvement after the works now authorised are completed." The council then adjourned to the 26th instant.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

From and after 1st September.

DOWN TRAINS.

Line	Stations	1. a.m.	2. a.m.	3. a.m.	4. a.m.	5. noon	6. p.m.	7. p.m.	8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	12. p.m.	Saturday p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.
Great Southern Line.	Sydney	6 45	8 40	9 0	10 15	12 0	2 0	4 30	5 0	5 30	6 30	7 30	11 30	1 30	9 0	2 15	5 0
	Newtown	6 52	8 46	..	10 21	12 6	2 6	4 36	..	5 36	6 36	7 36	11 40	•	9 7	2 21	5 7
	Petersham	..	8 51	..	10 24	12 10	2 10	4 41	..	5 40	6 40	7 40	11 45	•	9 13	2 26	5 12
	Ashfield	7 2	8 57	..	10 30	12 16	2 16	4 47	..	5 46	6 46	7 46	11 53	•	9 19	2 31	5 19
	Burwood	7 9	9 5	9 17	10 36	12 21	2 23	4 58	5 30	5 52	6 53	7 52	a.m. 12 0	•	9 26	2 35	5 25
	Homebush	..	9 7	•	10 40	12 25	2 27	4 [illegible]	•	5 54	6 57	7 54	12 5	..	9 28	2 40	5 28
	Haslem Creek	..	..	..	10 48	..	2 34	..	5 30	..	7 4	8 4	..	..	9 35	2 47	5 36
	Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	7 30	..	9 40	10 56	..	2 41	..	5 45	..	7 11	8 11	12 30	2 3	9 50	2 55	5 50
Great Western Line.	Parramatta	7 35	..	9 41	11 0	..	2 45	..	5 52	..	7 15	8 15	12 40	2 13	10 0	3 0	6 0
	Blacktown	..	..	10 5	..	..	..	..	6 10	..	..	..	1 11	2 36	10 25	..	6 25
	Rooty Hill	..	..	10 14	..	..	..	..	6 19	..	..	..	1 30	2 45	10 34	..	6 34
	South Creek	..	..	10 27	..	..	..	..	6 32	..	..	..	1 50	2 55	10 45	..	6 45
	Penrith	..	..	10 37	..	..	..	..	6 42	..	..	..	2 5	3 5	10 55	..	6 55
Richmond Line.	Blacktown ...... Departure	..	..	10 5	..	..	..	..	6 10	..	..	..	..	2 35	10 22	..	6 22
	Riverstone	..	..	10 37	..	..	..	..	6 43	..	..	..	..	3 10	10 54	..	6 54
	Mulgrave	..	..	10 58	..	..	..	..	7 3	..	..	..	..	3 25	11 16	..	7 16
	Windsor	..	..	11 9	..	..	..	..	7 14	..	..	..	..	3 33	11 26	..	7 26
	Richmond	..	..	11 25	..	..	..	..	7 30	..	..	..	..	3 46	11 42	..	7 42
Great Southern Line.	Fairfield	7 53	..	9 51	..	..	..	..	5 56	..	..	..	..	2 14	10 3	..	6 3
	Liverpool	8 15	..	10 4	..	..	..	..	6 9	..	..	..	..	2 26	10 16	..	6 16
	Campbelltown	8 58	..	10 34	..	..	..	..	6 30	..	..	..	..	2 55	10 46	..	6 46
	Menangle	9 15	..	10 51	..	..	..	..	6 56	..	..	..	..	3 11	11 2	..	7 2
	Picton	9 55	..	11 20	..	..	..	..	7 25	..	..	..	..	3 40	11 31	..	7 31

This train will stop at stations marked thus * to pick up passengers for stations beyond Parramatta.

Saturday Train (additional).

UP TRAINS.

Line	Stations	1. a.m.	2. a.m.	3. a.m.	4. a.m.	5. a.m.	6. p.m.	7. p.m.	8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	Saturday p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.
Great Southern Line.	Picton	2 0	..	7 5	..	..	..	..	..	4 0	..	..	12 15	7 55	4 0	..
	Menangle	2 36	..	7 37	..	..	..	..	..	4 28	..	..	12 45	8 26	4 28	..
	Campbelltown	3 6	..	7 56	..	..	..	..	..	4 45	..	..	1 5	8 45	4 45	..
	Liverpool	3 56	..	8 23	..	..	..	..	..	5 13	..	..	1 34	9 14	5 13	..
	Fairfield	4 15	..	8 32	..	..	..	..	..	5 22	..	..	1 43	9 23	5 23	..
Richmond Line.	Richmond	..	..	7 0	..	..	..	..	..	3 45	..	..	12 0	7 45	3 45	..
	Windsor	..	..	7 16	..	..	..	..	..	4 0	..	..	12 15	8 0	4 0	..
	Mulgrave	..	..	7 25	..	..	..	..	..	4 10	..	..	12 25	8 10	4 10	..
	Riverstone	..	..	7 40	..	..	..	..	..	4 31	..	..	12 46	8 31	4 31	..
	Blacktown ...... Arrival	..	..	8 18	..	..	..	..	..	5 3	..	..	1 20	9 0	5 3	..
Great Western Line.	Penrith	3 0	..	7 45	..	..	..	..	..	4 35	..	..	12 55	8 35	4 35	..
	South Creek	3 25	..	7 56	..	..	..	..	..	4 48	..	..	1 8	8 48	4 48	..
	Rooty Hill	3 42	..	8 7	..	..	..	..	..	4 57	..	..	1 18	..	4 57	..
	Blacktown	4 0	..	8 20	..	..	..	..	..	5 10	..	..	1 26	9 6	5 6	..
	Parramatta	4 25	7 55	8 38	..	11 15	..	3 0	..	5 26	..	7 40	1 46	9 27	5 27	..
Great Southern Line.	Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	4 50	8 0	8 48	..	11 21	..	3 5	..	5 36	..	7 45	1 58	9 37	5 38	5 45
	Haslem Creek	..	8 6	..	..	11 27	..	3 13	..	..	..	7 53	..	9 46	..	5 55
	Homebush	..	8 14	•	9 10	11 35	12 50	3 22	5 0	•	6 0	8 0	..	9 54	..	6 3
	Burwood	..	8 19	9 5	9 13	11 39	12 52	3 26	5 4	5 55	6 4	8 4	2 13	9 59	..	6 7
	Ashfield	..	8 25	..	9 18	11 45	1 0	3 32	5 8	..	6 8	8 8	2 18	10 5	..	6 13
	Petersham	..	8 31	..	9 23	11 51	1 6	3 36	5 13	..	6 13	8 13	2 25	10 11	..	6 19
	Newtown	..	8 35	..	9 27	11 55	1 9	3 41	5 17	..	6 17	8 17	2 30	10 15	..	6 24
	Sydney	5 40	8 45	9 25	9 35	12 5	1 15	3 47	5 25	6 12	6 25	8 25	2 36	10 26	6 5	6 34

N.B.—Passengers by Nos. 2 and 7 *Down* Trains from intermediate stations going beyond Parramatta Junction will be forwarded by Nos. 3 and 8 from Burwood.

Nos. 3 and 9 *Up* Trains will stop at Burwood to set down passengers only, and passengers for intermediate stations will change into Nos. 4 and 10.

Trains will stop at Haslem Creek and Rooty Hill by signal only, and trains marked * will stop at Homebush also by signal.

No. 1 *Up* and Nos. 1 and 11 *Down* Trains are *Goods* Trains with passenger carriage attached.

NOTE.—Special No. 12 *Down* Train will stop at intermediate stations to set down passengers only. Season tickets will not be available for this train.

Down Trains will stop at Douglass Park, if required, 10 minutes after leaving Menangle; and *Up Trains*, 20 minutes after leaving Picton.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS—NEWCASTLE STATION.

Stations.	Passengers a.m.	Passengers a.m.	Passengers p.m.	Goods. a.m.	Sunday passenger a.m.	Sunday passenger p.m.
Trains leave—						
Newcastle	7 15	11 35	3 20	10 0	7 15	3 20
Honeysuckle Point	7 20	11 40	3 25	10 7	7 20	3 25
Waratah	7 30	11 50	3 35	10 25	7 30	3 35
Hexham	7 47	12 8	3 52	10 52	7 47	3 52
East Maitland ...... Arr.	8 10	12 31	4 15	11 22	8 10	4 15
East Maitland ...... Dep.	8 15	12 36	4 20	11 32	8 15	4 20
West Maitland .... Arr.	8 25	12 47	4 30	11 42	8 25	4 30
West Maitland .... Dep.	8 30	12 52	4 35	11 57	8 30	4 35
*Wollombi Road	8 35	12 58	4 40	12 5	8 35	4 40
Lochinvar	8 47	1 12	4 52	12 27	8 47	4 52
Branxton	9 11	1 36	5 16	1 5	9 11	5 16
Singleton	9 45	2 15	5 50	1 50	9 45	5 50

UP TRAINS—SINGLETON STATION.

Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Singleton	7 15	11 30	3 10	2 50	7 15	3 20
Branxton	7 50	12 5	3 43	3 48	7 50	3 55
Lochinvar	8 12	12 27	4 7	4 20	8 12	4 17
*Wollombi Road	8 25	12 37	4 20	4 40	8 25	4 30
West Maitland .... Arr.	8 30	12 42	4 25	4 46	8 30	4 35
West Maitland .... Dep.	8 35	12 47	4 30	5 5	8 34	4 40
East Maitland ...... Arr.	8 43	12 57	4 40	5 15	8 45	4 50
East Maitland .... Dep.	8 50	1 2	4 45	5 25	8 50	4 55
Hexham	9 13	1 25	5 8	5 55	9 13	5 18
Waratah	9 30	1 43	5 25	6 25	9 30	5 35
Honeysuckle Point	9 43	1 56	5 38	6 45	9 43	5 48
Newcastle	9 48	2 0	5 43	6 50	9 48	5 53

MORPETH BRANCH.
PASSENGER TRAINS.

Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Morpeth	8 0	8 35	12 20	12 50	2 10	4 5	4 30
East Maitland	8 10	8 45	12 30	1 0	2 20	4 15	4 40
West Maitland Arr.	8 25	....	12 47	....	2 33	4 30	....
West Maitland	....	8 35	....	12 47	2 40	....	4 30
East Maitland	8 15	8 50	12 35	1 5	2 50	4 18	4 45
Morpeth ...... Arr	8 25	9 0	12 45	1 15	3 0	4 25	4 55

GOODS AND SUNDAY TRAINS.

Trains leave—	Goods. a.m.	Goods. p.m.	Sunday Trains. a.m.	Sunday Trains. a.m.	Sunday Trains. p.m.	Sunday Trains. p.m.
Morpeth	11 10	5 5	8 0	8 35	4 5	4 40
East Maitland	11 25	5 15	8 10	8 45	4 15	4 50
West Maitland ...... Arr.	11 42	....	8 25	....	4 30	....
West Maitland	....	5 5	....	8 35	....	4 40
East Maitland	11 30	5 20	8 15	8 50	4 20	4 55
Morpeth ...... Arr.	11 40	5 30	8 25	9 0	4 30	5 5

* Trains will stop at Wollombi Road by signal only.

☞ Platforms at which Passengers will be taken up and set down if required:—Falkner's, Belford, Allandale, Woodford, and Hexham.

SMOKE NUISANCE.—FORTESCUE'S PATENT SMOKE-CONSUMING FURNACE is now acknowledged by all who have seen it to be the only real smoke-consumer in the colony.

E. C. FORTESCUE, Patentee, Glebe Road.

WILLCOX AND GIBBS' Celebrated FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.

The best guarantee we can offer to the public is that within the last four years there have been sold over 1500 Willcox and Gibbs' machines in the Australasian colonies, and a steady yearly increase; and we find in every instance the machine has given entire satisfaction to the parties now using them. This machine will FELL, HEM, GATHER, BIND, BRAID, TUCK, and QUILT; and WITHOUT ALTERATION OF TENSION will sew from ONE THICKNESS of the finest cambric to THIRTY-TWO THICKNESSES of shirting. In case of accident, there is no part of this machine but what can be replaced by the undersigned.

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE and CO., 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

KANGAROO BRAND TOWN MARIE BEEF cured by MORGAN'S PATENT PROCESS, at Ipswich, Queensland.

Mess, prime mess, India mess, India beef, extra India beef, on SALE.

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

PRIME New Irish Mess PORK, now landing ex Ben Lomond. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

CHANCE'S WINDOW GLASS, an immense stock landing of every possible size. EDENS, George-st.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Vehicles, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

At the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock,
First-class horses, broken to saddle and harness.

First-class Broken-in Horses.

MARTYN and CO. have received instructions from Thomas Nicholson, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,

A draft of first-class horses, in fine condition, broken to saddle, side saddle, and harness.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A pair dapple grey bugey horses, trial given
A child's pony, very quiet, saddle and briddle
Horses and carts, spring-carts, drays, buggies, &c.

Horses
Vehicles
Harness.

In the Assigned Estate of Mr. John Caldwell.

BURT and CO. are instructed by the trustees of the above estate to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,

The following horses and vehicles:—
1 dray horse
3 spring cart horses
1 saddle horse
1 dray and harness
1 spring cart
1 buggy and harness.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. Thomas Skewthorp to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,

100 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots.

H. R. REID sells his horse, dray, and harness, complete, FRIDAY MORNING, half-past 10 prompt.

F. M. STOKES (late Beardmore and STOKES) will sell by auction, THIS MORNING, at the Depot, 775, George-street South, at 11 o'clock. Cows, calves, sheep, and pigs, &c.

Railway Auction Produce Depot.

F. P. MEARES will sell by auction, at his Depot, George-street South, at 10 o'clock, sharp, THIS DAY,

A superior lot of milch cows and springers.

And at 11 o'clock sharp,
Fat calves, lambs, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 20th September, at 3 o'clock,

Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

☞ Also, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 21st September, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Casks tallow
Hides, &c., &c.

Weekly Wool Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 20th September, at quarter-past 2 o'clock,

Bales of wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

And at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, the 21st September at quarter to 11 o'clock,

133 casks of tallow
1051 hides.
Terms, cash.

H. R. REID sells wool, at Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, at 2.15 punctual.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool and Sheepskins.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 20th September, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock precisely,

Bales wool
Sheepskins.

Sale by Auction.
THIS DAY.

At the Labour Bazaar.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Gold and silver watches
New and second-hand clothing
Boots, shoes, and sundries.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

THIS DAY, 20th September, at 11 o'clock.

In the Insolvent Estate of Jeremiah Canty.

To Grocers and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate, under direction of creditors, to sell by auction, on the premises, Pitt-street, near King-street,

The whole of the stock-in-trade of grocery, teas, sugars, oilmen's stores, fixtures, scales, weights, counter, &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Francis Brown.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee in the above estate, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 20th September, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, Pitt-street, next to Tattersall's,

Sundry household furniture.
Terms, cash.

Seasonable Drapery, Clothing, &c.

Now landing ex Rifleman and Annie Archbell.

THIS DAY, 20th,
FRIDAY, 21st,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,

Several consignments summer drapery, clothing, &c., &c., now landing.

Fancy prints
Coloured coburgs
Welsh flannels
Cotton ticks
Grey calicoes
Longcloths
Linen diapers
Crimean flannels
Black alpacas
Rough hollands
Coutille stays
Black alpaca 'sacs
Fancy tweed trousers
Fancy doe ditto
Fancy tweed vests
Bedford cord trousers
Millers' mole ditto
Crimean shirts.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Woolpacks
Ditto Woolbagging.

On account of whom it may concern, ex Ben Lomond, from London.

FRIDAY, 21st, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 21st,

C in triangle W W outside,
436—50 woolpacks, 10½ lbs., slightly
448—50 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
542-3—12 pieces woolbagging, 1¼ oz. ditto.
Terms, net cash before delivery.

Summer Dress Goods
Fancy Check Mohairs
Ditto Stripe ditto
Tartan Check ditto.

THURSDAY, 20th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 20th,

5 cases summer dress goods,
ASW in diamond,
3—1 case tartan check mohairs
6—1 ditto plaid ditto ditto
8—1 ditto striped check ditto
15—1 ditto small ditto ditto
18—1 ditto challie ditto
All fresh seasonable goods.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Horsehair
Ditto Grey Calicoes
Ditto Tweed Trousers
Ditto Mole ditto
Ditto Fancy Prints.

Ex Beemah, Canaan, and Ben Lomond, from London,

TO-MORROW, Thursday, 20th, at 11 o'clock.

To Upholsterers, Clothiers, Drapers, &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 20th,

SCA,
3—1 bale horsehair, slightly
8—1 ditto ditto, ditto
704—1 case diagonal tweed trousers, ditto.
RBE,
28—1 case, 150 mole trousers, crowns, much.
TCA,
151—1 bale 9-8 fancy prints, slightly
152—1 ditto, the same.
C in triangle over WW,
296—1 bale, 20 pieces 8-4 grey calico, much.
Terms, net cash before delivery.

Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' Black and Coloured Cashmere.

TUESDAY, 25th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 25th,

40 trunks ladies' black and coloured cashmere kid, E.S.
Terms at sale.

Surplus Stores.
Ex P. N. Z. and A. R. M. Company's screw steamship Kaikoura.

Barrels Flour
Bags Flour
Muscatel Raisins
Mess Beef
Mess Pork and Suet.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on FRIDAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

86 bags flour, each 100 lbs.
54 barrels flour, each 200 lbs.
9 boxes muscatel raisins
2 casks mess beef
3 casks ditto pork
2 casks corned suet.
Terms, cash.

Dawson's Pint Ale
Robinson's Port Wine.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants
Storekeepers
Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on FRIDAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

30 casks Dawson's pints ale, each 8 dozen
60 cases Robinson's three crown port, each 3 dozen.
Terms at sale.

TEA.

On account of whom it may concern, ex Omer and Julia.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on FRIDAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

9 in diamond,
No. 2—4 chests Kaisow congou
6—2 chests ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ziska.

DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGARS.

For Sale by auction, at Campbell's Bond, FRIDAY MORNING.

To Grocers, Dealers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 21st September, at 11 o'clock,

Ex Ziska,
The following parcels of sugar:—

	Slightly.	HF, Much.	Washed out.
{1—	6 bags	6 bags	—
2—	3 „	27 „	7
4—	3 „	46 „	—
5—	5 „	8 „	—
32—	15 „	— „	—
33—	9 „	— „	—
35—	5 „	2 „	—

Terms, cash.

NEW CHILIAN FLOUR.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
1500 Bags,
"Del Carmen" brand,
1300 Bags,
"San Pedro" brand,
Portion of the cargo Ex Jane Blythe, from Valparaiso.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 25th September,
11 o'clock precisely.

To Bakers, Millers, Corn Dealers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 25th September, at 11 o'clock,

Ex Jane Blythe,
1500 bags, each 100 lbs., "Del Carmen" brand Chilian flour
1300 bags, each 100 lbs., "San Pedro" brand, ditto ditto.
The above flour is all new, and direct from the mills at Santiago; it will be guaranteed to purchasers fresh, sound, and sweet, and will be sold in lots to suit the trade, without the slightest reserve.

Intending buyers can obtain sample bags or tons prior to sale, for the purpose of assuring themselves of the unexceptionable quality.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

At the Residence of J. M. Leigh, Esq., Macquarie-street North, on THURSDAY, September 26th, at 11.

Highly Important Sale by Auction, of
First-class Furniture, manufactured by Snee and Sons
Elkington, Mason, and Co.'s Electroplate
Richly-cut Glassware
Pianofortes, by Oetzman and Plumb, and Murphy
Large Glass Chandeliers, cut crystal
Elegant Bohemian Glass Vases and Lustres
Valuable Oil Paintings
Choice Engravings
Pier Glasses, Carpets, Curtains
China Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert Services
Bedroom Furniture, &c.
Full particulars of which will be published, and catalogues issued.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from J. M. Leigh, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Residence, Macquarie-street North, on THURSDAY, September 26th, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, September 21st, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of Mr. Cameron, 2, Devonshire-terrace, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

To Parties Furnishing and others.

Useful and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects
Glass, Electroplate, Table Cutlery
Crockery and Sundries
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Chests of Drawers, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Cameron to sell by auction, at his residence, 2, Devonshire-terrace, William-street, Woolloomooloo,

Household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

At Moore and Parkes' Photographic Gallery.
South Head Road, on an early day.

Extensive Unreserved Sale of the Lease, Goodwill, Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, Chemicals, Cameras, &c., of a first-class old-established Photographic Artist's Business, carried on for many years by Messrs. Croft, Brothers, who realised an independence.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, on an early day,

The above well known business.
If not previously disposed of privately.
Terms liberal, at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

WEDNESDAY, 26th September.

Important Preliminary Announcement.
To Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Buyers for the Country Trade, and others.
New Goods ex late arrivals.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,

Invoices of
Oilmen's stores
Groceries
Provisions, &c.
Detailed particulars will be duly announced.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 20th September, 1866.

ASSORTED EARTHENWARE
Ditto CHINA
Ditto GLASSWARE.

Just landed ex Anne Archbell.

To Earthenware Dealers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,

90 packages of ASSORTED EARTHENWARE,
Viz.:—
TOILET SETS.—Berlin, green victor, villa, unique harvest, garland, &c.
BOWLS—C. C. printed, F. B and M., &c.
CUPS and SAUCERS.—Argyle unique, festoon, malt blue, unique coral, Indian star, vermicelli, &c.
BREAKFAST SETS—French unique, coral, claret, coral and festoon, &c.
JUGS, MOUNTED—Blue ground, majorca, &c.
SUNDRIES—Flower vases, candlesticks, spittoons, spills, stoolpans, light bowls, butter tubs, &c.
PUNCHBOWLS, various sizes
Metal-covered jugs, sutherland and lotus vases, victoria bottles, ewers, figures, groups, baskets, &c.
CHINA.
Enamelled breakfast sets
W. and G. ditto ditto
Dessert sets—roses and ribbon, sprigs, green ground, pink lines, &c.
Basins, cups and saucers, milks, &c.
SILVER LUSTRE GOODS.
Mugs, silver and gold lustre jugs.
GLASSWARE.
Decanters, wines, salts, jugs, &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 20th September, 1866.

Saddles.

To Saddlers, Country Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Rifleman, Norris, Master, from London,
Damaged by sea water,
B in diamond,
1-6—6 cases, each 12, flesh-out full shafto bag leather saddles, complete, with furniture and holland covers.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 21st September, 1866.

UNCLAIMED PACKAGES of CLOTHING, &c., FROM SYDNEY and MELBOURNE HOTEL.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,

The following packages of unclaimed clothing, &c., viz.:—
A. W. Hill—Leather portmanteau and contents, leather hat case, writing desk, in case
Bean—Carpet bag
Moffatt—Portmanteau and contents, and two saddle bags and contents
J. Forster—1 trunk and contents, 1 carpet bag and contents
Oaks—1 saddle bag and contents
Gullam—1 ditto ditto
Ayeling—1 leather portmanteau and contents
Homes—1 gold watch, albert and locket, 3 black dress coats.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 21st September, 1866.

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS
KEROSENE LAMPS
BRUSHWARE
SUNDRIES, &c.

To Ironmongers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,
Tea and coffee pots, chamber candlesticks, flagons 6 and 7 gills, mustards, peppers, salts, cups, spoons, forks, &c., &c.
Also,
KEROSENE LAMPS
BRUSHWARE
SUNDRIES, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, September 20th, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Canaan, Wilson, master, from London.
Slightly damaged by sea water.

TCA.
2 Cases Travers' Arrowroot, each 100 1-lb. tins
3 ditto ditto ditto, each 16 7-lb. tins.
SSW.
4 Cases Whybrow's Pickles, each 3 dozen quarts.
C in diamond.
6 Cases Hora's Hair Oil, each 6 dozen half-pints.
TBE.
40 Cases Batger's Jams, each 6 dozen 1-lb. tins.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. SOLOMON and FRANCIS have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, September 20th, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The above.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, September 20th, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Beemah, Hawkins, master, from London.

65 Cases Quart Salad Oil
50 Cases Sardines (halves)
20 Bales Wine Corks.

To Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. SOLOMON and FRANCIS have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, September 20th, at 11 o'clock,

The above.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, September 21st.

At Chandler and Co.'s Auction Rooms, 229, George-street.

Damaged Toilet Ware.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 229, George street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,

35 sets damaged and incomplete toilet ware.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, September 21st.

At Chandler and Co.'s Auction Rooms, 229, George-street.

Sale by Auction of Surplus Furniture, the property of a Gentleman removing to a smaller house, viz.,
Drawing-room Suite, in rosewood, covered in green damask, made by Lenehan and Co.
Loo Table
Telescope Dining Table
Large Sideboard, made by Hill and Sons
Sofa and Occasional Tables
Marble Washstands and Toilet Sets
Chests of Drawers
Engravings, Vases, Ornaments
Case of Stuffed Birds
Pier Glass and Toilet Glass
Electroplated Ware
Tubular Iron Bedstead, Palliass, and Horsehair Mattress
Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte.
Also,
A Collection of Valuable Books, well bound, comprising
Burns' Works
Scott's Poetical Works
Life of Nelson; ditto Wellington
Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland
Encyclopædia of Agriculture
Gazetteer of Ireland
Chambers' Scottish Biography
Law Books, and a variety of Standard Works.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,

Household furniture, engravings, pianoforte, books, &c.

POSITIVE SALE.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

LOT 1.—TWO 2-STORY SNUG STONE-BUILT HOUSES, each containing four rooms, with back Verandah, situate at the corner of DENHAM and BLOOMFIELD STREETS.

LOT 2.—A quantity of Building Material, Bricks, Stone, and Timber.

Title, Unquestionable.
For particulars, apply to JAMES HART, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,

On WEDNESDAY, 3rd OCTOBER,
Those two snug houses, No. 35 and No. 37, fronting Denham-street, at the corner of Bloomfield-street.
They are substantially built of stone, with slated roofs. Each house contains 4 rooms, with back verandah and detached out-offices, and good back yard. They stand upon a block of land having
29 feet 2 inches to Denham-street
86 feet to Bloomfield-street, and
31 feet 8 inches to the lane.
The houses are in very good condition; one is let to a respectable tenant, the other is occupied by the proprietor.
WATER LAID ON.
LOT 2.—BUILDING MATERIALS, upon the unoccupied land at the rear, consisting of
14,000 bricks
A quantity of timber
A large quantity of stone.

☞ Particular attention is directed to the sale of this property. It is situate near the South Head Road, in an excellent position, and would prove to any purchaser a profitable and safe investment.

TOWN OF ST. LEONARDS.
NORTH SHORE.

Three delightfully-situated half-acre Allotments, fronting Bent, Walker, and Alfred streets, being Lots 2, 3, and 9 of Section 11, as per Government plan.

These are very choice sites, selected by Mr. Alexander Salmon. They are very elevated, and command magnificent views.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 24th September, at 11 o'clock,

The above-described valuable allotments at
ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.
Plan at the Rooms.

On MONDAY next, the 24th September.

Without the slightest reserve.

By Order of the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. GEORGE SMITH.

DWELLING-HOUSE, VICTORIA-TERRACE,

BUILDING SITE, SURRY-STREET.

BLOCK OF LAND, VICTORIA and BROUGHAM STREETS.

LEASEHOLD BLOCK OF LAND, Double Bay.

SHARES.
UNION BUILDING SOCIETY, two shares
PHŒNIX BUILDING SOCIETY, two shares
ALBERT CRICKET CLUB shares, paid up.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have been instructed by the Executors of the will of the late Mr. George Smith to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 24th September, at 11 o'clock,

The following properties—
VICTORIA-TERRACE, DARLINGHURST.
LOT 1.—All that Allotment of LAND having the following frontages—
15 feet to VICTORIA-STREET
80 feet to SURRY-STREET
And
15 feet to A LANE AT THE REAR,
upon which is erected a well-finished TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE containing Verandah and Balcony, six rooms and kitchen, with outbuildings. Good yard, water laid on, &c., at the rear.

☞ This is a very desirable family residence, situated immediately at the rear of ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, overlooking the grounds attached thereto.

SURRY-STREET.
LOT 2.—Allotment of LAND having 20 feet frontage to SURRY-STREET, with a depth of feet, and bounded on the west by a lane 6 feet wide, upon which is erected a wooden stable.
This Building SITE is divided from lot 1 by a lane, and is substantially enclosed with paling fence.

VICTORIA-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
LOT 3.—ALLOTMENT of land, having 30 feet frontage to the west side of VICTORIA-STREET, with a depth of 175 feet, extending and having 30 feet frontage to BROUGHAM-STREET.

☞ This is a splendid elevated site, overlooking the city and harbour, and nearly opposite the grounds attached to Tusculum House.

DOUBLE BAY.
LOT 4.—Unexpired lease, having about ninety years to run, of a BLOCK OF LAND, containing by admeasurement 1 acre 1 rood, and having extensive frontages to
WILLIAM-STREET
and
SOUTH HEAD ROAD;
together with a small Cottage erected at the North-east corner of the land.

☞ This block of land is opposite the residence and grounds of W. A. Duncan, Esq., is surrounded by good properties, and commands extensive views.

SHARES.
LOT 5.—UNION BUILDING SOCIETY—TWO SHARES, on which the sum of £84 has been paid up.

LOT 6.—PHŒNIX BUILDING SOCIETY—TWO SHARES, on which the sum of £33 has been paid up.

LOT 7.—ALBERT CRICKET CLUB PAID-UP SHARES.

☞ The whole of the above lots must be positively sold to the highest bidder; therefore the special attention of capitalists, builders, and others is directed to the sale.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

By order of the Administrator of the Estate of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Haydon.

FRANCIS-STREET, HYDE PARK.
SUPERIOR FAMILY RESIDENCE, No. 12, Francis-street. Also,
A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE adjoining.
These lots are on the north side of Francis street, a few yards from College-street, Hyde Park.

DEVONSHIRE AND RILEY STREETS, SURRY HILLS.
A BLOCK OF LAND, containing 2 ROODS AND 34 PERCHES, at the junction of and fronting RILEY DEVONSHIRE AND COLLEGE STREETS, subdivided into 7 BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, five of which have frontages of 30 feet and upwards to Devonshire and Riley streets, with a depth of about 150 feet, and two allotments fronting College-street.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the administrator of the estate of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Haydon to sell by public auction, at Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 1st October, at 11 o'clock,

The above valuable city freehold properties, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

NEWTOWN.

BLOCK of LAND, being lots 153 and 154, as per plan of the BLIGH ESTATE, NEWTOWN, having 40 feet frontage to RICHARD-STREET, a few feet east of the MISSENDEN-ROAD, with a depth of 60 feet, between the properties of Messrs. Munro and Pusey.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 24th September, at 11 o'clock.

The above described valuable allotment of land, close to the Newtown Road, and the College Reserve.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

FOR IMPERATIVE SALE.

TWO BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES AND LAND, GROSE-STREET, CAMPERDOWN, a few yards from the MISSENDEN ROAD.

FIVE ALLOTMENTS of LAND NORTH KINGSTON, NEWTOWN, close to the RAILWAY STATION.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 24th September, at 11 o'clock,

GROSE-STREET, CAMPERDOWN.
LOT 1.—All that Allotment of Land, No. 39 as per plan of GEORGEVILLE, CAMPERDOWN, having 30 feet frontage to GROSE-STREET with a depth of 99 feet, extending to and having 30 feet frontage to a lane at the rear, upon which are erected TWO SUBSTANTIAL BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES, containing each verandah, 3 rooms, kitchen, and attic, with good yards, well of water, &c.

☞ Parties in search of a small investment in this neighbourhood are requested to inspect the above prior to the day of sale.

KINGSTON ESTATE, NEWTOWN.
LOT 2.—Five allotments of land, fronting OXFORD and WELLINGTON STREETS, NORTH KINGSTON, NEWTOWN, being lots 236 to 240 of section 4 as per plan.

The above sites adjoin each other, and occupy one of the best positions in that populous and improving suburb. They are within a few yards of the RAILWAY STATION, a little above the Roman Catholic Church now being erected.

Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Trustees of the Estate of the late J. S. Hanson, Esq.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE HANSON ESTATE, NEWTOWN,
Comprising Twenty-one Villa Sites and Building Allotments in the
CENTRE OF NEWTOWN,
adjoining the grounds attached to Leichhardt Lodge, the residence and property of S. C. Brown, Esq., M.L.A.

The Building Allotments have each 29 feet frontage to the Newtown Road, with depths of from 100 to 169 feet, and the Villa Sites contain an area of about half an acre each, beautifully situated, fronting Bucknell-street, and extending back to the grounds of Leichhardt Lodge.

CONCORD.
VILLA SITE and ORCHARD, containing about 12 acres, part of Nichols's Estate, on the Concord Road, about one mile and a half from the Homebush Railway Station, and adjoining YARALLA, the estate of Thomas Walker, Esq. On this favourably situated property are a Cottage and other Buildings, formerly the residence of the late Isaac Nichols, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the trustees of the estate of the late J. S. Hanson, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 8th October, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of the above-described valuable properties, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.

Titles unquestionable, particulars of which can be ascertained on application to GEORGE W. GRAHAM, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

By order of the Representatives of the Residuary Estate of the late Samuel Terry, Esq.

IMPORTANT EXTENSIVE SALE.

FRIDAY, 19th October.

VALUABLE SUBURBAN and COUNTRY ESTATE.

REDMIRE,
a celebrated SUBURBAN ESTATE, containing by GRANT 570 ACRES, near the BURWOOD AND HOMEBUSH RAILWAY STATIONS, the northern boundary being WITHIN HALF A MILE distant from both, and extending from thence to the Cook's River, the southern boundary. The Liverpool Road, to which Redmire has a very large frontage, intersects the estate.

COBBITY, NEPEAN RIVER.
THREE WELL-KNOWN VALUABLE FARMS, fronting the Nepean River, occupied by Messrs. BROOKS, SKINNER, and CLISSOLD.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SAMUEL TERRY, ESQ., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 19th October, at 11 o'clock,

LOT 1.—THE REDMIRE ESTATE, BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION, 570 ACRES, lying and situate in the district of Liberty Plains, bounded on the east by Faithful's and Rowley's farms, bearing north on the north by 41 chains of Rose's line; bearing west 33 degrees south, on the west by a south line of 109 chains to Cook's River, and on the south by Cook's River, the said 570 acres to be known by the name of Wilshire's Farm.

COBBITY FARMS.

LOT 2.—Purcell's 600-acre grant, on the Nepean River, occupied by Mr. Skinner, at a rental of £70 per annum. About 100 acres are cleared, and there is a small farmhouse and other premises thereon.

LOT 3.—PIPER'S and WALKER'S grants, 175 acres, bounded by the road leading from Cobbity road to Brownlow Hill Estate, from which property it is divided by the Nepean River. This is a superior and very beautifully situated farm, nearly all cleared and divided into paddocks. It is occupied by Mr. Brooks at a rental of £30 per annum.

LOT 4.—Hawkins' 30-acre grant, and a grant of 25 acres, adjoining, on the Cobbity Road, and extending to the Nepean River. This farm is occupied by Mr. Clissold at a rental of £15 per annum.

☞ In a preliminary notice of this important sale, it is only necessary to state that instructions have been received from the parties interested in the residuary estate of the late Mr. Terry, positively to sell the above lots, and also to direct the special attention of capitalists, speculators, and others to this extraordinary opportunity for purchasing first-class suburban and country property in the original grants, which are old and favourite selections. Fuller particulars will be duly announced.

All information as to title, &c., may be obtained from the solicitors of the estate, Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, Hunter-street.

Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

To Farmers, and others.

Country Homestead.
500 Acres of Land at Dural,
About 15 miles from Parramatta.

For absolute Sale,
WEDNESDAY, 26th September.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Auction Mart, Church-street, Parramatta, on WEDNESDAY, 26th September, at 11 o'clock,

All that parcel of land, comprising 500 acres, situate in the county of Cumberland, parish of Nelson, known as Mr. H. Best's farm, adjoining the orchards and properties of Messrs. Black, Greenwood, Jones, and Tompkins, and being a portion of the late G. Acres, Esq.'s grant of 1500 acres, with improvements, which consist of a 4-roomed dwelling-house, large barns, hay sheds, cow sheds, chaff-house, stables, and stockyards.

The land is subdivided into grazing and cultivation paddocks, the whole enclosed, and about 25 acres cleared, a large portion of which is at present under cultivation. It is bounded on the east side by the Cooliah Creek, affording a never failing supply of water.

The road leading from Parramatta to Wiseman's Ferry passes through the farm, leaving about 400 acres on the west side of the road, and about 100 acres on the east side, and about one mile frontage to each side of the road.

The property is at present tenanted by Mr. Charles Austin, who has occupied it the last seventeen years, keeping an accommodation house, a very favourite place of resort for drovers and persons travelling with stock from the northern districts.

Terms at sale.
Title unquestionable.

The Auctioneer earnestly recommends persons who wish to purchase a property of the above description to visit and inspect this property; its advantages, excellent position, and qualities can then be more fully understood.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1471175

FUNERAL. — The Friends of the deceased Mrs. LOVE are respectfully invited to attend her funeral; to move from her late residence, Concord Road THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. MARK STEPHENSON are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased WIFE,—to move from his residence No. 13, Prince-street, TO-MORROW (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.
JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,600,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,
for
FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES,
Wynyard-square, Sydney.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices—Leadenhall-street, London.
CAPITALS:
Fire, £1,600,000. | Life, £100,000.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
LOCAL BOARD.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Fraser, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
F. Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S. | SURVEYOR. G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
Bankers:
Bank of New South Wales.

FIRE COMPANY.
INSURANCES against FIRE granted upon every description of PROPERTY. Losses caused by Lightning and Explosion of Gas paid for. CLAIMS settled with PROMPTITUDE and LIBERALITY.

LIFE COMPANY.
ASSURANCES granted either with or without participation in PROFITS, or for SHORT PERIODS payable during the LIFETIME of the assured, and also on JOINT LIVES and SURVIVORSHIPS, or for the WHOLE TERM of LIFE, payable ONE month after proof.
Premiums payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.
Rates and all information on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun.,
Agent for New South Wales.
Sydney Offices—New Pitt-street.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Polices are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1855.
A COLONIAL proprietary, (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE and MARINE risks effected at current rates.
Marine Policies made payable in London (if required).
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, Cornhill, London, E.C.
MARINE BRANCH:—5, Royal Exchange Avenue.
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.
The undersigned have been appointed the Sydney agents to the above Company, and are empowered to issue policies of Assurance against Fire, and to settle all claims for losses that may arise therefrom. Forms of proposals, prospectuses, and all information can be obtained free on application.
E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in 1821.
Paid up Capital £550,000.
ANNUAL INSURANCES exceed SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS.
ANNUAL DUTY paid to GOVERNMENT exceeds EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
*** All claims promptly settled in Sydney.
Forms of proposal and rates on application at the SYDNEY BRANCH OFFICE, 311, George-street.
ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto...... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the Colonies. RATES on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
Sydney Office, New Pitt-street.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
OF
GRACE EGERTON
(Mrs. George Case) and
MR. GEORGE CASE
previous to their quitting the colonies.
SCHOOL OF ARTS, PITT-STREET.
Last Night but Two.

THIS EVENING, Thursday, September 20th,
will be presented the
NEW ENTERTAINMENT,
pronounced one of Grace Egerton's greatest successes, entitled
THE LOST PARTY,
or, THE HOUSE-WARMING—TOO WARM TO BE PLEASANT.
The Programme will include the celebrated Impersonation of
SIMS REEVES,
and that new and extraordinary illusion,
THE ENCHANTED HEADS.
Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Reserved seats, 3s; unreserved seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.
Places secured at Messrs. Anderson's, 360, George-street.

FAREWELL BENEFIT
of
MR. AND MRS. GEORGE CASE,
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st.
In accordance with their usual custom, every one purchasing tickets for the First and Second Seats will be presented with a
CARTE DE VISITE
of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE CASE.
PHOTOGRAPHS are now ready, and may be selected at Messrs. ANDERSON'S, 360, George-street.
The programme will be specially selected, including for this occasion
THE PROTEAN CABINET,
THE ENCHANTED HEADS, &c.

FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE CASE, TO-MORROW EVENING.

PHOTOGRAPHS of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE CASE, for their Farewell BENEFIT, now ready.

MORNING PERFORMANCE of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE CASE'S Entertainment, on SATURDAY next, at 3 o'clock, positively the last day performance in Sydney.

NEWTOWN SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE CASE on MONDAY next.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Lessee..................Mr. R. Tolano.

This present THURSDAY EVENING, September 20th, 1866.
CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY.

MR. W. O'NEIL,
The most popular Comedian of the day.

30,000 persons have already visited this celebrated Place of Amusement to witness the extraordinary life-like impersonations of this talented Artiste, and Mr. Tolano has been induced by the many applications to repeat, for THIS EVENING, the wonderful drama of
ARRAH NA POGUE,
or,
THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
when Mr. W. O'NEIL will appear in his prize delineation of
SHAUN THE POST.
The Wearing of the Green, and Irish Jig .... } Mr. W. O'NEIL.
Supported by the Great Dramatic Star Company.

DANCING BY THE CHAMBERS FAMILY.

UPPER CIRCLE .... ONE SHILLING.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; gallery, 6d.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, BALMAIN.—Mr. EDWIN H. COBLEY has the honour to announce that he has engaged the celebrated Scottish tragedienne,
MISS M. E. AITKEN,
to give one of her
POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS
in the above room,
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, September 20th.
The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock precisely, by the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney.

PART I.
1. Fantasia (Pianoforte)—
Mr. E. H. COBLEY.
2. Reading—The Garden Scene from Romeo and Juliet—Shakespere
MISS M. E. AITKEN.
3. Song—The Village Blacksmith—Weiss
MR. MORRIS.
4. Character Reading—Mr. Caudle becomes a Billiard Player—D. Jerrold
MISS M. E. AITKEN.
5. Song—Spirit of Air—Linley
MISS FLEMING.
6. Solo (Harp)—Souvenir—E. H. Cobley
MR. E. H. COBLEY.
Heroic Reading { Jessie's Dream, 'Tis the slogan of the Highlanders, dinna ye hear it—Mac Laggan / Young Lochinvar—Scott }
MISS M. E. AITKEN.
PART II.
1. Song—L'addio—Mozart
MISS FLEMING.
2. Reading—Shamus O'Brien: a Tale of the Rebellion of '98—Lover
MISS M. E. AITKEN.
3. Solo (Harp)—Irish air—Steel
MR. E. H. COBLEY.
4. Reading—The Charge of the Six Hundred at Balaklava—Tennyson
MISS M. E. AITKEN.
5. Song—I never can forget—Mellon
MR. MORRIS.
6. Reading—Benjie's Christening (life of Mansie Waugh)—Dr. Moir (Delta)
MISS M. E. AITKEN.
7. Song—Truth in absence
MISS FLEMING.
8. Descriptive reading—The interview between Queen Caroline, the Duke of Argyle, and Jeannie Deans (Heart of Midlothian)—Scott
MISS M. E. AITKEN.
Gallery, 1s; body of hall, 2s 6d. Tickets and programmes may be obtained at Mr. Parker's and Mr. Ramsay's, Balmain; and Messrs. Elvy and Co.'s, Sydney. Carriages may be ordered at quarter-past 10 o'clock.

BALMAIN.—Miss AITKEN, THIS EVENING. A steamer will leave the Bay Ferry after the entertainment. Miss Aitken takes her departure for Melbourne on Saturday next. None should lose this opportunity of hearing her.

RANDWICK ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.
The Committee have great pleasure in announcing that
MISS AITKEN,
having an evening disengaged prior to her departure for Melbourne on Saturday next, has, in the kindest manner, voluntarily placed her services in the hands of the Directors for a Grand Entertainment in
AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE INSTITUTION,
and has yielded to their solicitation that the same shall take place at the
MASONIC HALL,
on FRIDAY EVENING, September 21st,
when she will present some of her most pleasing
DRAMATIC, HUMOROUS, and POETICAL DELINEATIONS.
The platform will be occupied by the Directors, presided over by the Patron of the Institution,
His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., &c.
Miss James, Miss Fleming, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. W. J. Cordner have also kindly volunteered their valuable assistance.

Admission: Hall, 4s.; Gallery, 2s. Tickets may be obtained of the Directors and of the principal music and book sellers. Full particulars will be duly announced.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—TAYLOR'S AMERICAN IRONCLAD MINSTRELS will shortly appear.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION,
Pitt-street.
NEW ADDITIONS.
Madame SOHIER has just returned from New Zealand, where she has secured, at considerable expense, the following casts:—Horomona, Heremita, Mokomoko, Hokaria, the murderers of the Rev. Volkner and Mr. Fulloon; Captain Jarvey, recently executed at Dunedin, for poisoning his wife; and James Stack, the murderer of the Finnigans.
Also, a life-like figure of G. V. BROOKE, in his celebrated character of Virginius, has been added.
Admission, one shilling; Children, half-price.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

GRAND JUVENILE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
SCHOOL OF ARTS,
MONDAY, October 1st.
The Children of the Paddington National School (who have been trained by the Tonic-Sol Fa method) will give a Grand Evening Concert on the above date, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of their annual excursion, when they will be assisted by the members of the Sydney Harmonic Society (late Tonic-Sol-Fa Association), and the leading professionals and amateurs of Sydney.
Full particulars on Saturday.

HOBSON'S ANNUAL SWEEP on the MELBOURNE CUP, 1866, comes off positively on MONDAY, 22nd October. Tickets, with full particulars, £1 each, from FRANCIS HOBSON, Albion Hotel, Melbourne. N.B.—Stamps must be forwarded for return correspondence.

GREATEST NOVELTY IN TOWN.—PIN POOL Every Evening, at Taylor's American Bowling Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN BOND and FREE STORES, Elizabeth-street North, Near the Circular Quay.
A change having occurred in the proprietorship of these Stores, the undersigned, present proprietors, solicit the patronage and support of their importing friends and the public.
The Stores are the most central for business, being within a few paces of the Custom-house, secure and dry, and adapted for every description of goods. The lowest prevailing rates only charged, and the utmost promptitude and dispatch used in the issue of certificates and delivery of goods.
Mr. LAURENCE CARROLL, the manager, will render every information that may be required, on application to him at the Stores. JOHN FRAZER and CO.
S. A. JOSEPH.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.—New Discovery.—Toothache cured in one moment by Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, 27, Hunter-st., Sydney. Artificial teeth supplied, from a single tooth to a full set. Charges moderate. Teeth extracted without pain. Decayed teeth filled, which will last many years. Advice gratis.

TOOTHACHE CURED in an instant with GEORGE'S Odontalgic Essence. 2s 6d per bottle. 27, Hunter-st.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.
A new discovery! Secured by letters patent.
GUARANTEED FREE FROM ALL POISONOUS QUALITIES, relieves pain miraculously, and a certain cure for burns, chafing, sunburns, chapped hands and lips, ulcers, excoriations, cuts, poisonous wounds, tumours, inward piles, insect bites, and all external sores.
For sore eyes, a splendid remedy, and acts as a beautiful cosmetic for clearing the complexion.
No families or establishments either in town or country should be without it.
None is genuine unless stamped with the patentee's stamp in blue ink across the label.
To be obtained of the principal chemists, genuine and stamped,
In Pots at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s., and 5s. 6d.,
at CHARLES HARPUR'S, Chemist and Druggist,
51, King-street West,
Sole Agent for Patentee.

O'NEILL'S ECONOMIC WASHING LIQUID.—This preparation has been in use in the establishment of the proprietor and a few of his friends for a considerable period, and it has always met with such success, that linen washed with it has, from its superior whiteness, invariably attracted notice. He has, therefore, been induced to lay it before the public, feeling confident that wherever used it will meet with universal approbation. By its means more can be accomplished in three hours than in a whole day's hard washing. The clothes require neither boiling nor rubbing, thus causing a considerable saving of fuel, time, and labour; and all dirt, grease, and stains of every description will be removed, leaving the dirtiest article a beautiful white. It is perfectly harmless to clothes of the most delicate texture, and it will not affect the colours of prints, muslins, &c. Prepared only by E. H. O'NEILL, Druggist, corner of Pitt and King streets, Sydney. In bottles, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d each.
Numerous testimonials at the establishment of the proprietor.

JENKINS'S TONIC WATER, recommended by the Medical Profession, can be obtained genuine from the following:—Messrs. Larmer, and Peate and Harcourt, George-street; Mr. Wilkinson, Hunter-street; Mr. Finch, King-street; Messrs. Sloper, and Boson, William-street; Moore and Son, South Head Road; Mr. Norton, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Weekes, Parramatta-street; and J. HAMILTON, Sole Manufacturer, Botany-road.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each; per post 1s. 2d. and 2s. 10d.

PARRAMATTA.—Beautiful Summer Dresses, Millinery, Fancy Goods, to hand, at R. Little's, Church-st.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS are astonishingly efficacious in the cure of scrofula and all other skin diseases. They will effect cures when all other means fail. The effect of these medicines is surprising. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists' throughout the world.

EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—Homœopathic Practitioners and the medical profession generally, recommend COCOA as being the most healthful of all beverages. When the doctrine of homœopathy was first introduced into England, there were to be obtained no preparations of cocoa either attractive to the taste or acceptable to the stomach; the nut was either supplied in the crude state, or so unskilfully manufactured as to obtain little notice. J. EPPS, of London, Homœopathic Chemist, was induced, in the year 1839, to turn his attention to this subject, and at length succeeded, with the assistance of elaborate machinery, in being the first to introduce an article pure in its composition, and so refined by the perfect trituration it receives in the process it passes through, as to be most acceptable to the delicate stomach.
BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.
For general use, EPPS'S COCOA is distinguished as invigorating, with a grateful smoothness and delicious aroma. Dr. Hassall, in his work "Food, and its Adulterations," says:—"Cocoa contains a great variety of important nutritive principles—every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." Again, "As a nutritive, Cocoa stands very much higher than either Coffee or Tea." Directions:—Two teaspoonfuls of the powder in a breakfast cup, filled up with boiling water or milk. Tin-lined, ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. packets. Sold by grocers, confectioners, and chemists. Each packet is labelled J. Epps, Homœopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, 170, Piccadilly, and 48, Threadneedle-street. Manufactory, 398, Houston Road, London.

THE DELIGHT OF THE HOUSEHOLD is Harper Twelvetrees' GLYCERINE and SOAP POWDER, which washes expeditiously, and is harmless to the finest fabric. Sold by all storekeepers, and wholesale by E. and W. PAUL, Sydney; and HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

NEW GOODS, ex MAIL STEAMER.—FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO. beg respectfully to invite an inspection of a choice importation, selected in Paris by Mr. H. Flavelle in July last, of Ladies' EARRINGS, in Opals, Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, and Pearls; also, Onyx Cameo (Camées durs) Brooches, Gems of Art, Diamond and Ruby Bracelet, Gentlemen's Dress Shirt Studs, Buttons, &c.
354, George-street.

MARINE and FIELD BINOCULARS.—FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO. have received, ex Mail, a large supply of first-class Binoculars, of all sizes, selected in Paris from the best makers, by Mr. H. Flavelle.
The new Panoramic Binocular, by Darlot.
FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO., 354, George-street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
EXTENSIVE STOCK OF IRONMONGERY.
In the assigned Estate of ROBERT IREDALE and CO., No. 546, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.
The trustees of the assigned Estate of ROBERT IREDALE and CO. invite the attention of Ironmongers, Storekeepers, Builders, and parties furnishing, to their unrivalled STOCK of General Ironmongery, which will be sold at a considerable sacrifice with a view to close the Estate forthwith.

FRENCH MUSLINS,
Ex Madras, via Marseilles.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE
have great pleasure to announce the receipt of a small case of FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS, ex mail steamer, via Marseilles, the most magnificent patterns ever designed even in France.
Owing to the enormous freight charged by this route, only a limited quantity could be sent; and Messrs. FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE are also guaranteed that the same goods are NOT sent to any other Australian house, thus doubly ensuring the first purchasers of these beautiful goods exclusive possession of the designs.

MAGNIFICENT SHIPMENT
OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH FASHIONS,
JUST LANDED.
Messrs. FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE beg to draw attention to their complete stock of new goods for the summer season.
Every department in their establishment is now fully supplied by the large shipments already arrived and opened.
Many exclusive novelties will be shown, which cannot be described in an advertisement.
The following departments are conspicuous, and present unusual attractions:—
Mantles, jackets, and shawls
French and British silks
Millinery and straw manufactures
Ladies' underclothing
Children's pelisses, frocks, &c.
Ladies' summer dresses
French printed muslins
French printed delaines
French brilliants
French chintzes
French printed cambrics
Swiss spot and check muslins
Parachutes and umbrellas
Ribbons, fancy embroidery work
Trimmings, buttons, ornaments, &c.
The best makes in hosiery for summer wear
First choice in Paris kid gloves, silk, lisle, &c.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE,
Victoria House.

NEW SPRING SILKS,
Ex mail steamer Madras.
We respectfully invite an inspection of this shipment, including some really choice and special styles—the first of these designs in the colony.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
No. 1—Ladies' all linen, 1s 11d the half dozen
2—Ditto ditto, 2s 11d ditto
3—Ditto ditto, 3s 11d ditto
4—Ditto ditto, 4s 6d ditto
5—Gentlemen's ditto, 4s 9d ditto
6—Ditto ditto, 5s 6d ditto
7—Ditto ditto, 6s 3d ditto
8—Ditto ditto, 7s 9d ditto.
The above lot are all linen, and hemmed.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.

STOCK OF A BANKRUPT.—To be SOLD for CASH,
AT FABULOUS PRICES,
Stout grey calico, 4¼d and 5½d yard
Grey sheeting, full 2 yards wide, 11½d yard
Extra stout grey sheeting, 16½d, worth 2s
Good white sheetings, from 16½d yard
Hoyle's prints, fast colours, 6½d yard
Cambric prints, best made, 8½d, 9½d
French muslins, new patterns, 4s 11d dress
Striped chene camlets, 4½d yard
Cobourg cloth, new colours, 9½d yard
Printed linen drills, 1s 6½d, worth 2s 6d
500 grenadine shawls, 3s 11d, worth 10s 6d
300 winsey skirts, clearing out, 2s 11d
Ladies' crape sleeves, 6½d pair, worth 3s 6d
Richly worked flouncings, 6½d yard
Patent fastening and French wove stays, 2s 11d
Young ladies' crinolines, 25 hoops, 1s 11d
Thompson's Empress skirts, 5s 11d and 6s 11d, the new shapes
Infants' quilted satin hats, 1s 11d
French bonnet ribbons, 6½d, worth 1s
Men's merino shirts, 1s 6½d, worth 2s 6d
Boys' and youths' tweed trousers, 4s 11d pair
Men's stout moleskin trousers, 6s 11d pair
Men's stout tweed trousers, all wool, 8s 11d
Men's Scotch twill shirts, 2s 6½d, lined backs
1000 crimean shirts, from 3s 11d.

A rare opportunity for storekeepers and dealers.
Country orders from the above list, accompanied with cash, faithfully executed.

W. L. SHEARD, 578, George-street, two doors from Bathurst-street.

BAULKE and ARDERN, 86, KING-STREET, have NOW on VIEW the
LARGEST
and
MOST CHOICE SELECTION
of
MILLINERY
AND STRAW GOODS
in the colony,
consisting of
MUSHROOM HATS,
in
Ladies' and Children's
BROWN, WHITE, BLACK, and DRAB,
and all other NEW SHAPES, in
BLACK SATIN STRAW,
WHITE SPLIT STRAW,
DUNSTABLE and WHOLE STRAW.
Also
INFANTS' and BOYS' HATS,
in SATIN and STRAW,
in great profusion.
OUR PARISIAN BONNET,
at £1 1s,
is universally admired.

TURNER'S MARKET CLOTH HALL, 484, George-street, opposite the Fruits Markets, NOT the Haymarket. Tweed Trousers, to measure, 15s; Black Cloth Trousers, to measure, 20s.

FORD, BROTHERS. — PATENT WASHING and SILK HATS. — NOTICE. — The agency for our Hats will, from this date, be conducted by Messrs. MORRIS and VALLACK, 18, York-street, Sydney.
FORD, BROTHERS.

BOOTS.—Buy your BOOTS at FRENCH'S, the best and cheapest in Sydney, top of South Head Road.

FRANCIS FAHEY and CO., Silk Mercers, 90, King-street, respectfully beg to state to the ladies of Sydney and country, that they are about removing to their new premises, now building for them by John Hill, Esq.; and, in order to clear out as much of their present stock as possible, they are now holding a DRAPERY SALE. We have very great pleasure in calling attention to a few of the leading prices as here published.
17,000 yards beautiful black glace, at 2s 4½d per yard
11,000 yards rich glace, at 2s 6d per yard, worth 3s 9d
4,900 yards very best black silk, 3s 3d per yard
1,900 yards gros grain, at 3s 9d, value 6s
900 yards, yard-wide silk, splendid quality, 6s 8d per yard
400 coloured silk dresses 30s, worth 75s
190 fancy checked silks 32s 6d, worth 75s the dress
180 splendid silk dresses 40s, well worth 80s
10,000 yards plain glace silks, 40 shades, at 3s 9d per yard
We also offer 9000 yards remnants at 1s 11d per yard.
We also beg to remind the ladies of Sydney that all our black glace silk mantles will be sold at half-price.
In the dress department will be found some
10,000 yards of mohairs, at 6½d per yard, worth in England 1s
8,000 yards tartan reps, at 7½d per yard, former price was 1s 6d
6,000 yards very best mohairs, 8½d, former price 1s 9d
9,000 yards beautifully printed French delaines, 9½d per yard
Your attention is invited to the Mexican dress, 1s per yard.
Made dresses and wrappers, from 7s 9d each.
LADIES in MOURNING, we invite your inspection of our black coburgs, alpacas, lustres, bareges, crapes, and grenadines, at half the original prices.
The Manchester department will be found, we venture to assert without contradiction, the cheapest flannels, calicos, prints, sheetings, longcloths, rough hollands, and all other goods, much below the manufacturers' prices
We also beg most respectfully to call attention to our present stock of fancy goods, consisting of stays, parachutes, belts, velvets, stockings, trimmings, bonnets, hats, &c.
☞ Customers visiting this establishment during our Great Drapery Sale are respectfully requested to bring this list, as it will save both time and trouble.
FAHEY and CO.

MATTRESSES
Cleaned
and re-made by Steam
at the
AUSTRALIAN BEDDING WAREHOUSE.
W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned.
Woolpacks, full weight
New Patna rice
Tea, in chests, half-chests, and boxes.
Ex Omer and Julie, Sea Bird, Magnolia, Fromm,
3-bushel bags, candles, twist tobacco
Sardines, in halves and quarters, sauces
Raisins, oatmeal, jams, pearl barley
Coffee, W. I. arrowroot, sago, capers
Keeler's confectionery, black pepper, currants
Bottled fruits, pickles, red herrings, soap
Lobsters, oysters, salad oil, caraway seed
Colman's starch and blue, corn flour
Colman's and Keen's mustard, vinegar
Vestas, in tins and boxes, castor oil
Swiss cigars, Havannah-shaped cigars
Mauritius and Bourbon sugars
Claret, hock, champagne, sparkling moselle
Sherry, in hogsheads, quarters, and cases
Port wine, in hogsheads, quarters, and cases
Martell's brandy, in hogsheads, quarters, and cases
Rum, orange bitters, Dutch liqueurs, curaçoa
Victoria treble stout, White's and Blood's ale
Barclay's, and Blood, Wolfe, and Co.'s stouts.
FRANCK, BROTHERS, and CO., Pitt-street, opposite Oriental Bank.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned—
Flour of sulphur, white lead
Patent driers, red paint
Umber, yellow ochre, Venetian red
Bluestone, dry white lead
Bleached ginger, corks
Robinson's patent groats
Colman's and Keene's mustards
Ehrensperger's royal laundry blue
Quinine, horsehair seating, grain-tin
Galvanized iron tiles, Morewood's
French wire nails; iron tubing, ¾, 1 in., 1¼, and 1½ in.
Crucibles, Patent Plumbago Company's, &c., &c.
HENRY CHATTO and CO., Wynyard-lane.

BOILER PLATES and RIVETS
Lowmoor plates, boiler tubes, angle iron, steel
V. I. R. belting, 2 to 8 inches; Europe rope, shop twine
Muntz metal, bolts and nails, sheathing and house felt
Corrugated galvanized iron, 3-bushel bags
Fencing wire, Nos. 4 to 7; patent safety and tape fuse
Whitelead, white zinc paint, palm oil, bluestone
Preserved salmon, jar salt, borax
Wotherspoon's confectionery, Glenfield starch
Taylor, Brothers' cocoa, chocolate, and chicory
Martell's dark and pale brandy in bulk, sherry
Hennessy's and U. V. Co.'s case brandy, bulk ale and porter
Wrapping, printing, writing, and book papers, millboards
Commercial cards, pasteboard, blotting, and stationery.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS.—
One 25 h. p. horizontal engine and boiler
One 8 h. p. portable ditto, on wheels
One 4 h. p. ditto ditto, with hoisting winch
One turning lathe, 9½ inch centre, 16 feet bed
Strong iron pails, 3½ and 4½ gallons.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINT.—
For all kinds of out-door-work
Stands a tropical sun without blistering
For SALE, in 1-cwt. casks, various colours
Every information given on application to
JNO. C. NEILD, jun., Lyons buildings, 227, George-st.

GALVANIZED Corrugated Iron, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 feet, cheap. WILLIAM CARY.

SHEET LEAD, all weights, cut to any size. W. CARY, Railway Bridge Stores.

MARBLE and Plate Chimney Pieces, a large stock. W. CARY, Railway Bridge Stores.

PORTLAND, Keene's, and Parian Cements; English and American Plaster. W. CARY.

4000 CASKS Portland Cement, various brands, all guaranteed. R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

GALVANIZED Plain Iron, Gospel Oak, 26 and 28 gauge. R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

SLATES, 16 x 8, 16 x 10, 18 x 10, 20 x 10, 22 x 12, 28 x 12. R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

GALVANIZED Corrugated Iron, 26 and 28 gauge; Galvanized Tiles. R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

SHEET ZINC, No. 8, and Red Lead, best quality, R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

SHEET LEAD and Lead Pipe, all weights and sizes. J. M'ILWRAITH and CO., 27, New Pitt-street.

GALVANIZED Iron Tubing, Guttering, Ridge-Cap, Down Pipe. J. M'ILWRAITH and CO.

DRAIN PIPES, FIRE BRICKS, FIRE CLAY. J. M'ILWRAITH and CO., New Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings of every description, by the case or bale, from 4d per roll.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangers' canvas, 4½d per yard; boiled, raw, and colza oil, turps, &c., always on hand.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Kerosene oil, gold leaf, brushware, and every description of colours, cheaper than any other house in the trade, at WALTER RENNY'S, 170, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Parcel Delivery VAN; also, Gingerbeer Cart, &c., light fashionable hooded Phaeton; also, double and single seated broughams, buggies, &c. E. J. LILLY, Coach Factory, Elizabeth-street South.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS requires a Re-engagement. G. W., Post-office, North Shore.

AN ENGLISHMAN who can garden, groom, milk, and cook, wants Employ. H. W., Post Office.

AN ENGLISH Protestant NURSE wanted, this day. Registry Office, Mrs. Dunn's, 177, Castlereagh-street.

A COOPER, who can do Carpenter's work, wishes steady employment in a store, or to go a trip to the South Sea Islands. Address J. J., HERALD Office.

A GENTLEMAN having £1000 to invest, and wanting employment, will be glad to take a Share in any respectable paying business in Sydney, the suburbs, or any country town within the line of railway. Shopkeepers not treated with. Apply by post, with real name and address, to A. H., HERALD Office.

AN EXPERIENCED English Lady, a member of the Church of England, seeks an ENGAGEMENT as RESIDENT GOVERNESS, in a gentleman's family. She has obtained certificates from Queen's College, London, and resided in families of the nobility in England. Acquirements—the modern languages, Latin, and music. Address DELTA, P. Davey's, news agent, Paddington.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The managership being about to become vacant, written applications, with testimonials, are invited from gentlemen thoroughly competent to fulfil its duties, to be sent in under cover to the Chairman of the Board of Directors, on or before the 1st day of October proximo. SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
Sydney, 4th September.

DRESS and Mantle Making.—APPRENTICES and IMPROVERS wanted. Mrs. Larkin, Newtown.

GOVERNESS required for the country, competent to give a sound English Education, with French and Music. Apply to Mrs. Stephen, St. Paul's Parsonage Cleveland street.

STATION WANTED.—A constituent of the undersigned wishes to purchase a Station on the Western watershed of New South Wales, containing about 100 square miles of saltbush country, with permanent water, and moderately stocked. Apply to P. N. Trebeck, stock and station broker, 60, Margaret-street.

GOOD WAISTCOAT MAKERS Wanted. J. Exton, George-street.

SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted, a young PERSON, capable of working a Grover and Baker's machine. Apply to E. N., Metropolitan Hotel, King-street, 10 o'clock, THIS DAY.

TO WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS.—Wanted to SELL on commission. W. R., Post-office, Newtown.

TO TAILORESSES. — Wanted, first-class VEST MAKERS. For address apply 133, Phillip-street.

TO DRAPERS, Wholesale and Retail.—A competent Person is open to Make any quantity of Mantles at the lowest rates. References and security if required. M.S., care of Ferguson, bookseller, George-street.

TEAMS REQUIRED TO LOAD FOR
Mudgee | Adelong
Rylstone | Wagga Wagga
Bathurst | Iron Bark
Box Ridge.
John Frazer and Co., Barrack-street.

TO LANDLORDS, HOUSE AGENTS, and OTHERS.—Wanted, Constant EMPLOYMENT by a man who thoroughly understands the general repairs of houses, and who would be willing to make himself otherwise useful when not so engaged. Apply to Pierce, news agent, William-street.

TUITION.—A Young Lady from England, who holds a teacher's certificate from the National Board of Education, requires a SITUATION as Governess in a family, or would teach in a school, at a reduced salary, in return for instruction in music. References permitted to Rev. B. Chapman, West Maitland. Address J. B., Mr. Blair, West Maitland.

WANTED, by a young Man, Employment in a store; is a carpenter. J. W., 74, Ann-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a first-class Talking PARROT. Apply between 1 and 2, to S. Bonnett, 59, King-st. W.

WANTED, a little GIRL to mind a baby. Apply at 10 o'clock, 416, Macquarie-st. S., near Campbell-st.

WANTED, Farming MEN. After 9. W. M'Kinnon, produce agent, 135, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a good FARMING MAN, for the country. W. Short, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply 311, Upper Dowling-street.

WANTED, to CURE Toothache, without extraction or pain, and stopped. W. E., 39, Market-street.

WANTED, to purchase Libraries and Parcels of BOOKS. R. M. Lindsay, 201, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a foot LATHE, must be a good one. Apply to Robert Ritchie, Parramatta.

WANTED, to buy Left-off Clothing. Mrs. Maskell, next Theatre, Castlereagh-st. Letters attended to.

WANTED, a BOY, to milk and deliver milk, at W. Fegan's, Ultimo Road.

WANTED, a good Rubble MASON. Apply at the new School-house, Ashfield.

WANTED, Carpenters and Plasterers TENDERS, separate. Labour. Royal Oak, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a respectable BOY. After 8, S. Jarrett, opposite Cathedral, George-street.

WANTED, an Office BOY. Apply, up to 10 o'clock, to Mr. Bass, 227, George-street.

WANTED a Scotch Farming MAN, for Bellinger River. Apply, Commercial Stores, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a 70 or 80 gallons Iron BOILER. Apply Stening and Griffin, butchers, Newtown.

WANTED a SITUATION as Laundress. Good references. Address M. W., Post Office, Waverley.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in the kitchen. Apply Café de Paris, King-street.

WANTED, a good Female General SERVANT. Welsh Boarding House, 173, York-street, after 10.

WANTED, a good NURSEMAID, to make herself useful. Apply 21, Norman-street, near Riley-st.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL, and General SERVANT. Williams' Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, to make himself generally useful. M. Mandel, 82, King-street.

WANTED, an active clean kitchen BOY. Apply at Exchange Hotel, Bridge and Pitt streets.

WANTED, a smart, active young Man as WAITER, with good references. Apply Victoria Club.

WANTED, by a young English person, a Situation as General Servant or good Plain Cook. R., H. O.

WANTED, a FARMING MAN, for the Clarence River. Apply Blake and M'Donald, 108, Sussex-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Prince Alfred Hotel, 374, Kent-street.

WANTED, a good GROOM. C. Firman's Stables, York-street.

WANTED, Smokers to try Honeydew and Shag TOBACCO, at 2s 6d per lb. T. Saywell, 4, Park-st.

WANTED, a RUNNER, with good character, at the Old White Swan, Lower George-street.

WANTED to be known.—The Cheapest House in Sydney is S. Bonnett's, 59, King-st. Belly full for 9d.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT, 14, Brisbane-street, South Head Road. Apply after 9.

WANTED, a good General Female SERVANT. Apply 37, Bent-street.

WANTED, by an experienced Piano Teacher, Needlework in exchange for lessons. 34, Riley-st. North.

WANTED, to SELL, a WATER-BARREL and Cart. W. Seman, John Bull, Newtown Road.

WANTED, a competent DRESSMAKER, accustomed to Wheeler and Wilson's machine. W. Loughlin, draper, Balmain.

WANTED, a MAN, to drive a steam winch; none but a sober, steady man need apply. Apply to T. Chester, No. 7, Prince-street, from 8 a.m. to 12.

WANTED, a YOUTH, about 18, accustomed to the counting-house. Apply by letter, with references, to E. Z., Post Office.

WANTED, a young MAN, to keep a plain set of books; must have references. Apply after 10 o'clock to L. Uhde and Co., butchers, 653, George-street.

WANTED, Married Couple—man as Gardener, woman as Laundress; family for a dairy. J. C. Glue, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Girl as SERVANT, and to assist in the bar. Mrs. King's, Burns' Tavern, corner of Bathurst and Sussex streets.

WANTED, a small COTTAGE, 2 or 3 rooms, Balmain or Pyrmont. Furnished or unfurnished. Address, stating terms, to M. N., Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, a SITUATION, as Nurse, or Nurse and Needlewoman. Apply to Mrs. Houghton, William-street, Paddington.

WANTED, for Singleton, Young Woman as Cook; for Clarence River, a Lad to work on a farm; for an hotel near Sydney, young English Woman, as housemaid and waitress. Mrs. Pawsey's 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young English Woman, a SITUATION as house or parlour maid, or house and parlour maid, in a small family—is a good needlewoman. Address E. C., Mrs. Pawsey's, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to purchase a small STEAMER of light draught, moderate speed, and of sufficient power for towing vessels of fifty tons. Apply stating terms A. B., Post Office.

WANTED, a Young Person, to reside in the house, as NEEDLEWOMAN—one that understands dressmaking—she will be required to assist in house work. Apply to Box 68, Post Office.

WANTED, a MATRON for the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary. Salary, £100 per annum, with rations and quarters. Applications, with references, to be sent in by 12 o'clock of TUESDAY next, the 25th instant. Applicants to attend personally, at 3 o'clock p.m., on the same day. John Dougall, M. H. Stephen, joint hon. secretaries.

A COMFORTABLE HOME for two Friends. 49 late 37, Stanley-street. A bath. Terms moderate.

A COMFORTABLE Furnished BEDROOM, vacant; terms, 8s. per week. 237, Macquarie-street.

A SUPERIOR DRAWING-ROOM and Two Bedrooms vacant, 11, Jamison-street.

A SUITE of APARTMENTS, commanding a view of the harbour, at Miss White's, 199, Macquarie-street.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM, with or without board, in a private family. 274, Upper Forbes-st., Darlinghst.

A FURNISHED ROOM to LET, a lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen, with board. 242, Castlereagh-st.

A SITTING-ROOM and 2 Bedrooms, vacant; board, &c. 4 and 6, Bligh-street.

A LARGE BEDROOM for a gentleman (or two friends), with partial board. 8, Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS Vacant, suitable for a family. 138, Castlereagh-street, next Victoria Club.

APARTMENTS, with Board (private family). 21, Elizabeth-terrace, Upper William-st., Woolloomooloo.

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BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Elder's, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, near Park-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—356, Kent-street, near Market-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Shaw's, 21, Stanley-street; superior situation. Bath-room, &c.

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BOARD and Residence.—There is an opening for a Gentleman in a private family; 23s. S., HERALD O.

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TO LET, SHOP, Burdekin Colonnade, South Head Road. Mr. Burdekin, Macquarie-street.

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TO LET, 2, Hope-terrace, Glebe Road, 7 rooms, kitchen, schoolroom, and balcony; water, &c.

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SYDNEY.—Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Thursday, September 20th, 1866.